# Nippon Times

No. 16611 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1945 [illegible] Price 25 Sen

## MOSCOW MEETING DECIDED TO DISCUSS POLISH ISSUE

### Leaders of London and Warsaw Regimes Arrive at Invitation of 'Big Three'

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 13.—London, Moscow and Washington announced simultaneously today that a meeting will be held in Moscow on June 15 seeking the settlement of the Polish reorganization problem. Representatives of Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union will meet representatives from the London Polish group. Also the Lublin group and others from within Poland will attend.

The meeting carries out the plan set forth at Yalta.

**Meeting on Friday**

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 13.—Twelve Polish leaders from within Poland and abroad are meeting in Moscow on Friday to discuss the reorganization of the Polish Provisional Government, according to a simultaneous announcement made in London, Washington and Moscow, reports reaching here today said.

Those invited for consultations are "members of the Provisional Polish Government" and other Democratic leaders, the announcement said.

In London, it is felt that this marks the most important step toward settlement of the Polish dispute since the Yalta Conference. In Moscow, it is believed possible that the Polish leaders in consultation with Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov and the British and American ambassadors may be able to work out a solution of the Polish problem before the next Big-Three meeting.

**Arrive in Moscow**

A late dispatch said that members of the Provisional Polish Government in Warsaw who have been invited to take part in the talks in Moscow with the Poles from London arrived in Moscow today.

A London dispatch, meanwhile, said that Julian Zakowski, one of the three London Poles invited to the Moscow talks, has declined the invitation giving as his reason the [illegible] of the Polish Socialist Party to which he belongs.

The announcement tonight by the Polish Ministry of Information in London added that it is stated in London Polish circles that the fate of the 16 arrested leaders of the underground movement is still unknown.

Almost four months ago at their meeting in the Crimea Prime Minister Churchill, Marshal Stalin and President Roosevelt agreed among themselves that Poland needed a broadly based government, representative of the democratic elements both inside Poland itself and among Poles abroad, which could be recognized by all the Allies. At that time Britain and the United States as well as the rest of the United Nations recognized the Polish Government in exile in London. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, recognized the Provisional Government at Lublin.

At the Crimea the three great allies agreed to set up a commission consisting of Mr. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and the British and American Ambassadors to Moscow, Averill Harriman and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, to consult with Polish leaders to form a new government. But after the Crimea conference they found themselves in fundamental disagreement over the interpretation of the Crimea decision and the procedure to be followed in collecting the Poles who were to be invited to take part in the consultation.

Shortly after this Marshal Stalin decided, upon President Truman's request after Roosevelt's sudden death, to send Molotov to the San Francisco Conference. Harriman and Sir Archibald went with Molotov, and they continued the discussions first in Washington and then at San Francisco with Eden and Stettinius.

**Talks Once Broken Off**

But when Eden and Stettinius learned from Molotov that the 16 Polish leaders had been arrested by the Soviet authorities for alleged perversionary activities against the Red Army, they promptly broke off the discussions pending full information of the Soviet action.

The meeting in Moscow is interpreted as a direct result of the recent talks of Harry Hopkins, President Truman's personal envoy, at Moscow.

## NOTICE

**Due to the stoppage of gas since May 26 it has been necessary to issue a 2-page paper. Beginning with this issue the regular 4-page paper will be published except on Mondays.**

## *Polish-Fascist Camp Charged in Existence In Britain by Pravda*

Special

ZURICH, June 13.—The Moscow radio today quoted an article in the Pravda alleging the existence of a "Polish concentration camp" at Inverkeithing near Edinburgh, Scotland where it said democratically-minded Poles are being ruthlessly dealt with. Pointing out that the "Polish-Fascist concentration camp system" was carefully preserved when they fled from their country, the Pravda said that at Inverkeithing is a camp of "Polish reaction" where "absolutely innocent people are being done away with." All around Inverkeithing, the paper said, British laws and rules prevail, "but at the camp surrounded by barbed wire and isolated from the rest of the democratic world lies a patch of Fascist Poland. Democratically-minded Poles and members of Polish Workers Party are being ruthlessly dealt with or killed at the first attempt to escape, the paper said.

## HERBERT EVATT'S PLAN ON VETO POWER REJECTED

### Big Five's Claim of Authority Over Security Council Supported, 20 to 10

Domei

LISBON, June 13.—The stubborn move by Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, to modify the veto powers of the big nations was defeated by 20 votes to 10 early today after four hours of renewed debate in the committee, according to a San Francisco dispatch. Fifteen delegations abstained from voting and five were absent from the committee meeting which ran from last night to early this morning.

The veto on Australia's amendment was the climax of Evatt's battle—which had absorbed over 12 hours of the committee time—against the Big-Five claim to the veto power over all security council voting except at the discussion stage of the dispute, the report said.

In his fight, Evatt won the fervent backing of a group of smaller powers including New Zealand. Evatt wanted the veto to apply only to voting on the actual action against aggression.

"The veto committee" has still not completed its discussions and it will be resumed this morning again.

**Charter Language Approved**

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 13.—The Security Conference Committee representing 50 nations have unanimously approved the World Charter language providing for Security Council function on peace. The charter language was presented by Paul Boncour, head of the French delegation, who drafted the provisions. The outline adopted by the commission empowers the members of the Security Council to take necessary measures for prevention of war. The Council would make recommendations, draft plans for peaceful reconciliation of disputes, and call for military and economic sanctions. If military actions were necessary, the Council would have at its disposal some of the world's sea, air and land forces.

Boncour pointed out that nations already represented on the Security Council would have the right to vote on any questions involving the use of their own armed forces. This principle was expressed in the phase, "No military actions without representation."

## DEATH FOR PETAIN URGED

### Prosecuter, However, Wants His Life Spared Due to Age

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 13.—Death sentence for Marshal Philippe Petain, former Chief of State of the Vichy Government, but due to his age his life should be spared was urged today by Petain's prosecutor, Andre Monnet, according to a Paris report.

Monnet, is the man who sentenced Mata Hari, noted spy, to the firing squad in the First World War. He stated that Petain deserves the supreme penalty but because of age consideration of humanity must prevail. Trial of the 89-year-old Marshal is expected to begin in Paris on June 22.

## TRUMAN REVEALS PLANS TO HOLD 'BIG 3' PARLEY

### Keeping Secret Time and Place Until He Arrives at Scene Of Conference

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 13.—Arrangements have been completed for his meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, it was announced today by President Truman at his White House news conference, according to a Washington report.

Truman stated that the time and place of the conference will not be disclosed until he reaches the scene of the meeting.

The President will be accompanied by Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, former War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, Chief of Staff to the President Admiral William Leahy, and his special envoys Harry Hopkins and Joseph E. Davies who will act as his special advisers if the state of their health permits.

Truman confirmed that details on the meeting had been fixed by Davies and Hopkins who have just returned to Washington from London and Moscow. He said that their efforts produced completely satisfactory and gratifying results and described their conversations with the British and Soviet leaders as preliminaries to the coming discussions.

The President reviewing the whole question of relations between the "Big Three" declared that the most important thing was that the unity, mutual confidence and respect which resulted in military victory should be continued to make sure of a just and durable peace.

He said that one of the topics that would be discussed at the forthcoming meeting was the Polish situation and hoped that the Tripartite Powers' representatives would grant a free democratic election in Poland.

The Chief Executive also declared that it was Hopkins' efforts in Moscow that resulted in the solution of the veto deadlock at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco.

## KING'S GOVERNMENT WINS

### Premier's Post Hangs in Balance; Liberals Get 118 Seats

Domei

LISBON, June 12.—William L. Mackenzie King's Liberal Government has been returned to power in the Canadian elections, but returns from the constituencies indicate that the Prime Minister's own seat hangs in the balance, according to a Toronto dispatch.

With the result of the service vote still to come, Prime Minister King after a stiff battle with his Labor opponent closed only 280 votes ahead in a poll of over 13,000, the report said.

Up to this morning with 4,000,000 votes counted and eight results yet to be declared the election yielded the following state of the parties: Liberals, 118 seats (against 155 at the dissolution); Independent Liberals, eight; Progressive Conservatives, 61 (gain of 22); Cooperative Commonwealth, 24 (gain of 16); Social Credit 13; Independents, eight; and others, five.

The report said that the return of the Liberal Government which had been under heavy Conservative fire for its failure to adopt total conscription is due in part to the strong support from the large French-speaking anti-conscription province of Quebec.

The Liberal policy of voluntary service for the Pacific war, social security and full employment in the postwar period it is reported will be continued.

Civilian vote returns are subject to revision when 750,000 armed services votes are counted on June 20.

## Opposes Cutting OWI Budget

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 13.—President Truman at his news conference today expressed hope that Congress would restore the entire budget estimated at $35,000,000 for the Office of War Information, according to a Washington report. The House slashed the OWI's budget down to $18,000,000 last week.

## Berlin Churches Restored

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 12.—Arthur Werner, Mayor of Berlin, told newspapermen yesterday that the Allied military authorities have recognized the restoration of the Catholic and Protestant churches as well as the Jewish synagogues, it is reported by a Berlin dispatch.

## *Achievements of 3 Units in Burma Area Brought to Knowledge of His Majesty*

The meritorious services rendered on the Burma Front by the Kawada Unit and a Unit attached thereto as well as the Ogishima Unit, which were previously cited, have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Thursday.

The War Ministry's announcement follows:

"Those previously cited for rendering great military services in battles in the Burma area whose achievements have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor follow:

"The Kawada Unit and a Unit Attached Thereto.

"Under the command of Lieutenant General Tsuchitaro Kawada, the Units fought gallantly in battles along the banks of the Irrawaddy River in January this year while holding the bridgehead at Sagein. The enemy's main offensive was directed toward Minmu where the Japanese Divisions had advanced. The Units, taking advantage of topographical conditions in the areas on both sides of the Irrawaddy River engaged in severe battle and frustrated the enemy's attack. Carrying out a series of shock attacks, the Units checked and smashed the enemy troops for more than two months contributing thereby to the whole operations.

"The Ogishima Unit, a Headquarters' Guard

"Commanded by Captain Tatsutaro Ogishima, the Unit assumed the duty of guarding the vicinity of Manuett, south of Tinmana. At 2:30 p.m. on April 19 this year, the Unit was attacked by about 20 enemy tanks with infantry units. As its headquarters was endangered, the members of the Unit fought for about seven hours under heavy enemy shelling. Closing in on the tanks continually, and though casualties were mounting, the Unit accomplished its duty by fighting to the last man. Thus stemming the persistent enemy assaults, the Unit saved the Army Commander from danger."

## HAVOC OF WAR CREATES BIG POSTWAR PROBLEMS

### Destruction Caused by Raids, Chaotic Political Setup Harassing Europe

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 13.—The Sunday Times, London, of May 20 contains the following special article by commentator "Scrutator" entitled Outlook in Europe:

Contrasted to the trench warfare of the first World War, the mobile warfare of 1939 and 1945 spread the action armies far and wide. There has been colossal havoc from the air concentrated on the great cities. Germany, today, is the most destroyed country in the world, and all European countries except neutrals suffered heavily.

Devastation comes under three main heads, firstly transport, secondly homes, and thirdly factories and machines. The first is the deadliest because transport is the community's lifeblood. Destruction of bridges, railways, and canals enabled the Allies to win but creates enormous difficulties after they have won.

**Impedes Solution**

Not only is the problem obstinate in itself but impedes the solution of all other problems. Destruction of homes and factories and machinery is also on a vast scale.

Tens of millions of people have no proper dwellings and small prospect of any for years, and similar numbers have no prospect of work at their trades.

Happily, damage to farmland has been relatively slight. The immediate difficulty is to get the labor, seeds, and fertilizers. Once this is solved, farm work can be resumed. But there are other main economic troubles besides those due to devastation.

The resulting shortages at present are goods, clothing and fuel. In many European countries, the shortages are already severe, and they threaten to get worse when winter comes. The German policy in occupied countries entailed inflation on a grand scale.

Unless this can be healed, stampedes may follow. Experience after the last war shows that few things injure not merely the nation's purse but it's character as inflation. Landslide money starts landslide morals.

**In Temporary Abeyance**

In Germany, politics are in temporary abeyance. Nazism long ago exterminated rivals, and now, itself being exterminated, nothing political is left. Italy was only a little better off in 1943, and 20 months since have taken her but a short way on the road to real self-government.

Western countries return in each case to independence and democracy obtained before the war. None of them, however, have yet held general elections, and what shape they will take when they are held remains to be seen.

All thoughtful observers agree on the demoralizing effects of both Nazi rule and guerilla warfare—education in violence, deception, elevation of "toughs" into heroes and negation of training in peaceful citizenship.

Prominent everywhere among the resistance leaders are the Communists. The hallmark of their party is not any special political principles but simply that they are agents within their countries of the Russian Government, eager to do whatever Moscow wants.

**Inference Is Confirmed**

That being so, when one sees Communists creating trouble—in Italy, Greece, Belgium, France and Trieste, or wherever it may be—this inference is confirmed when agreement between ourselves and Moscow is followed promptly by the subsidence of troubles.

One could criticize it abstractly and indeed, if other governments did likewise, there would be little hope of peace in the world. But this is not the time for standing on ceremony. There are many reasons for believing that Russia desires a long-lasting fundamental peace but, like ourselves, she desires it on terms.

Our government's business is to ascertain from Russia as clearly and fully as possible what her terms are and consider them realistically and formulate no less realistically our counterterms.

At each stage, we must regard the American Government and American public opinion. There is a comprehensive understanding that in Russia and the western Powers lies the solution of Europe's problems.

## FRENCH BID ON NEAR EAST IS TURNED DOWN BY U.S.

### De Gaulle May Visit Truman; Lebanese States Want Seats In British-Sponsored Meet

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 14.—The United States Government replied yesterday to the French suggestion of a Five Power Conference on Middle East problems as a whole, reports a Paris dispatch. The dispatch states the American note, while couched in friendly terms, is believed to have explicitly turned down the idea that the Levant question should be dealt with by a conference of the kind proposed.

Meanwhile Reuters states that General De Gaulle is expected to visit the United States in the near future following the note received from President Truman yesterday.

According to a London dispatch, a demand that Syria and Lebanon should be represented from the very beginning at the British-proposed Three-Power conference on the Levant issue was made by Camille Chamoun, Lebanese Minister in London, at a press conference yesterday on his return from Beirut. The Minister asserted that if the British suggestion is acted on "it was absolutely indispensable that Syria and Lebanon, whose future and independence were at stake, should be represented at the conference from the very beginning." The French proposal for a Five-Power meeting, he said, would not alter their stand which was "complete independence, without and reservations, to be realized effectively and without delay."

## ALLIES CONTROL TRIESTE

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 13.—The Allied military authorities took over control of Trieste and other disputed territories in an agreement established from Tuesday, according to a Belgrade report.

**Tito Headquarters Quits**

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 12.—Marshal Tito's headquarters staff evacuated the Trieste townhall yesterday and New Zealand troops have now taken it over, according to a Reuters dispatch from Trieste. It is understood that this impressive building facing the water front has been earmarked for the Allied military government's headquarters.

Meanwhile, Tito's troops continued to leave throughout the night, the stillness of which was broken by spasmodic cracks as partisans fired their rifles into the air as a parting gesture. As a precautionary measure, New Zealand infantry were quartered on the banks and all strategic buildings throughout the night.

## EUROPEAN BELLIGERENTS PAY HEAVY SACRIFICES

### U.S. Navy Reveals Losses Suffered by Yank Troops Sailing on Transports

Domei

LISBON, June 12.—The U.S. Navy Department today, made the following announcement, according to a Washington dispatch:

During the 41 months of war against Germany and Italy, American officers and men who lost their lives due to the sinking and damaging of transports carrying American troops totaled 3,605. An aggregate of 1,094 transports carried altogether 4,453,601 troops from the United States to Europe, during the same period.

About 1,115 American soldiers perished off Algiers on November 26, 1943, when a British transport carrying American troops sank in 30 minutes after being bombed. This was the greatest single disaster for the American army. Another big disaster occurred, also off Algiers, on April 20, when the Paul Hamilton a Liberty ship, which was hit by an air torpedo, sank carrying 504 American soldiers.

**Losses Revealed**

Domei

LISBON, June 12.—Regarding the stupendous losses in personnel and materials sustained by the countries which participated in the European War, the May 6th issue of the New York Times carried the following article under the caption of "Enormous Sacrifices."

The European war continued for 68 months, and during that period the greatest sacrifices in men and material were paid the like of which have never been witnessed in the annals of warfare. The sacrifices were so great that it will take two or three years to obtain exact figures. However, through rough calculations made by experts it is not difficult to learn how great the losses were in lives and property.

According to reliable information, 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 fighting men died in action and about the same number of officers and men became disabled while several million others were either slightly or heavily wounded. Besides these, some 12,000,000 men were taken prisoner. The opposing forces seem to have sustained about the same amount of losses in personnel totaling 15,000,000. Some say that four-fifths of the Axis casualties suffered by the German forces while the Soviet Union sustained two-thirds of the sacrifices of the invasion forces. The American forces alone suffered 700,000 casualties in the European war, of which 145,000 were killed.

The dead and wounded among non-combatants mounted to several millions including those who died from illness or hunger. Besides the abovementioned figures, there are a great many people who have become disabled from extreme physical and spiritual exhaustion they had to endure during the war. It is impossible to obtain exact figures as to the casualties among non-combatants, but in Britain 145,000 civilians were either killed or wounded by German bombing and V-1 and V-2 attacks. In Poland, 1,000,000 out of the prewar population of 35,000,000 are said to be still missing.

## MACAO AGAIN TRESPASSED

### Enemy Plane Attacks Ship Anchored In Portuguese Waters

Domei

CANTON, June 13.—The Portuguese territory of Macao was again trespassed by the American air force on June 11 when one B-29 flew over the area at 1:10 p.m. and attempted to attack the Masbate, a ship belonging to the Republic of Panama, which lay at anchor. However, the enemy raider missed the target, and after machinegunning the vicinity, as a result of which more than ten farmers were either killed or wounded, it fled. It will be recalled that Macao has been attacked several times since the beginning of this year by American planes.

**B-24's Attack Hongkong**

Domei

HONGKONG, June 13.—A formation of 57 B-24's, one B-29 and one P-38 invaded the air over this city at 10:20 a.m. yesterday and for about one and a half hours attacked the central district dropping incendiary bombs. Three of the B-24's were downed by Japanese anti-aircraft fire and fell into the sea.

**Saigon Bombed**

Domei

SAIGON, June 13.—Thirty-one B-24's coming from Palawan penetrated the skies over this city in several formations at about 1 p.m. yesterday and for some 30 minutes dropped bombs in several places. Some damage was inflicted on private residences. One of the raiders was brought down and another damaged by Japanese anti-aircraft fire.

## *American Assistance Given Chiang Regime Since 1941 Revealed*

**Special to the Nippon Times**

**LISBON, June 13.—More than $458,000,000 worth of Lend-Lease assistance has been rendered Chungking since March 1941, Leo Crowley, U.S. Foreign Economic Administrator, declared today, according to a Washington report. He said that in April, this year, $61,000,000 worth of material and services were given to the Chinese and predicted that aid to Chungking will increase rapidly now that the war is concentrated against the Japanese.**

## GRAVE POSSIBILITIES SEEN IN CHUNGKING-YENAN RIFT

### 'More Explosive Than in Poland, Greece,' New York Herald Tribune Says

Special

LISBON, June 13.—The New York Herald Tribune, in an editorial on China's Communists, says that it appears that the controversy between the left and right in China is as dangerous as ever and may grow worse, reports a New York dispatch.

The paper says that there is some encouragement in the increasing strength in Chungking of T. V. Soong, new President of the Executive Yuan, who is moderate in his attitude toward the Communists, both Chinese and Russian, but encouraging signs like this are few and far between.

Pointing out that the Chungking armies may enter various areas in which the Red guerrillas have been operating, the paper predicts that, if there is no change in the present complete lack of understanding between the Chiang Kai-shek Government and the Communists, there will be a series of distressing incidents which may lead to the disaster of a civil war complicated by the presence on Chinese soil of American soldiers and possibly military forces of other opponents of the Japanese.

"The situation has possibilities even more explosive than those which were present in Greece and in Poland," the paper declares.

The realistic editorial is discouraged by the indications that neither the Chungking officials nor the Communists seem to have any hope of reaching an agreement, despite the liberal trend of affairs in Chungking in recent months. The Reds continue to denounce the Chungking Government, it says, as one dominated by "black reactionaries." The Chungking officials, on the other hand, unimpressed by the favorable views of the Americans who have visited the Communist areas, still regard the Red leaders as members of a "bureaucratic dictatorship" with whom it is impossible to negotiate, and suspect those leaders of being more sympathetic to Russia than to China. In Chungking, the Communists are charged with using the war as an opportunity to spread their influence, while in Red China the Communists ponder on the military equipment obtained from America by Chiang Kai-shek and express fears of the use of which that equipment may be put.

The editorial says that strong emotions are involved, and if they lead to a civil war there may be a frightful slaughter of both soldiers and civilians. The net result after all the horrors of fratricidal conflict might be the creation in North China of one or more separate states, once again postponing the creation of a strong and unified country.

"This bitter fruit is not pleasant to contemplate," the paper says, adding "the alternative is a political agreement which can be reached only if there is willingness to compromise both in Chungking and in the capital at Yenan." The paper feels that both Washington and Moscow could lend aid in attempts to reach an agreement, but only the Chinese solution would offer hope of permanence, and time is running out.

## 20 B-29's Drop Mines

Ten B-29 bombers coming by way of the Kashimanada Sea between 11:40 p.m. on Wednesday and 12:40 a.m. the next day, dropped mines in the waters near Niigata Harbor. At about the same time, another 10 B-29 bombers also dropped mines into the Suwo Sea.

## NIPPON FORCES IN LUZON DEALING HEAVY BLOWS

### Enemy Suffers One-Third Loss Of Men Already in Area Between Baleta, Saracsac

By S. SHIBARA

Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE ADVANCE BASE, June 13.—In the area around the Balete Pass and the Saracsac Pass on Luzon Island, devastating battles have been raging for the last three months, the opposing forces encountering each other at close quarters. During that period, however, the enemy fighting strength has greatly deteriorated due to the loss of some one-third of the fighting men.

The war situation has grown in intensity with the Japanese Forces daily conducting human-bullet attacks and the enemy counterattacking the Japanese by relying on his quantitative superiority. In some places the distance separating the Japanese and the enemy is only 30 to 50 meters, and both opposing forces are throwing everything in the struggle. By resorting to closing-in tactics the Japanese have been exacting heavy casualties from the enemy.

During the two months from the middle of March when the enemy moved into an offensive against the Japanese, the enemy suffered 20,000 casualties. Madly attempting to penetrate the Japanese main position, in the meantime, the enemy was barely able to push his fighting line only 10 kilometers. Furiously counterthrusting the enemy, the Japanese are holding their positions intact. At present, thrusts and counterthrusts are raging on the firing front.

Fully utilising considerable superior artillery force and enormous air force, the enemy has been able to advance inch by inch. The enemy force now operating on the first line comprises 2,000 soldiers at Balete and some 1,500 at Saracsac. The Japanese officers and men with a burning fighting spirit have been resorting to close-quarter fighting, killing 20 to 30 enemy soldiers at a time. With unflinching confidence in the success of their operations, the Japanese fighting men are now biding their time to determine at a stroke the outcome of the operations in the vicinity of the Balete and Saracsac Passes.

A certain officer who recently returned to the base made the following remark in regard to the operations in the hilly area:

"We are in a favorable operational position there, but we are not engaged in easy fighting. The enemy force which consists of the 25th and 23rd Divisions has been greatly drained due to the constant Japanese shock attacks and is now reduced to one-third of the original strength. The depleted rank was supplemented by native inhabitants, the fact eloquently attesting to the enemy's plight.

"One more decisive push by the Japanese will bring victory to our side as in the case of the Tannenberg campaign. At Tannenberg, the German force was able to deal a smashing blow to the far superior Soviet force when the latter's victory was almost certain. Chance is with us. The enemy has increased the number of aircraft and guns in order to make up for his personnel losses, and the immense decrease of guns was made up by the increase of bullets.

"The enemy ground force is now feeling the decrease of aircraft activities due to the inclement weather, and the transportation of ammunition has also become difficult. Further tightening their belts, the Japanese officers and men are battling with high fighting spirit."

**Resisting P.I. Invaders**

By T. TSUKAHARA

Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED PHILIPPINES BASE, June 13.—Maintaining the high burning fighting spirit to annihilate the American forces, the Japanese officers and men on the front in the Philippines have been putting up a gallant fight against the American forces in the last five months.

Captain Ikki and Lieutenant Hirabayashi, who returned to a certain base from their recent visit to the front in the Balete and Saracsac region, described the valiant activities of the Japanese Units on the Philippines front as follows:

"Despite repeated bombing and bombardment attacks of the enemy day and night, the Japanese officers and men in the Balete and Saracsac region are very composed and are fighting with full confidence to annihilate the enemy.

"At a certain place only eight Japanese soldiers successfully defended their position in the face of the attack of an enemy unit which was numerically superior to them,

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 7)

# BRITISH REDS MAY WORK WITH LABOR IN ELECTION

## Communists Hail Bevin—Flay Churchill's 'Anti-Soviet' Attitude

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 12.—The British Communist party which has had [illegible] difficult time in making its election program, seems to have succeeded to a great extent the principle about a "silent election cooperation" with the Labor Party, according to a report of the Tidningen's London correspondent on [illegible].

The Communists have thus decided on candidating only in 22 constituencies while in others they are going to vote with Labor. The Communistic press has never before so warmly applauded the Labor Congress as the last one in Blackpool. This is remarkable as the Congress clearly rejected the thought of an open election cooperation with any Leftist party.

Bevin's sensational speech is even praised by the Communists while Prime Minister Churchill is violently attacked for his domestic policy. His radio speech some days after V-Day is declared to be anti-Russian and at the same time he was strongly accused of allowing Tory speakers to carry on a slander campaign against Russia.

Political observers note with interest the development of the British Communist party, especially its foreign political attitude, and they note similar things among the American Communists. The leader of the Communistic organizations in the United States is Earl Browder. The Communists started a violent campaign against President Truman who together with the whole administration is accused of a hostile attitude towards Russia. His cooperation with Hoover especially caused criticism.

**British Election Campaign Hard**

Meanwhile, the ATS from London reported that the British election campaign undoubtedly will be hard. If Labor achieves a decisive victory, it is assumed that either Morrison or Hinvell will become Prime Minister while Dalton probably will be appointed foreign secretary.

The London press already mentions the possible postponement of a Tripartite conference partly because Stalin has not yet answered the soundings pertaining to it and partly because the forthcoming elections would hinder the Tripartite plans. The recent British domestic political atmosphere renders the foreign policy, that is its uncertainty, insecurity, hesitation and unclearness.

[illegible] correspondent from London reports that the election campaign begun in a strange political [illegible] of the long war years, united formerly enemy camps.

Sinclair's speech with the keynote "fight not against Tories and Labor but for Liberal principles," typifies the situation. He also stressed British Liberalism's most famous name and that is Beveredge. "Full employment in a free society" also represents Sinclair's great objective. The domestic policy is at the present time the only field where the party questions the rejection or acceptance of economic control.

The Empire and Commonwealth have been often mentioned almost as mystic symbols thereby arousing mass sentiments. Conservatives place Churchill in the foreground owing to relations with the Leftist situation. The name which is mostly mentioned by the Conservative press besides Churchill is not another Conservative but Attlee.

**Sinclair Liberals Regretful**

Meanwhile there are doubts in the attitude that the Sinclair Liberals dispelled May 23 when it was known that Sinclair agreed to a secondary decision to fight independently. Strictly from the Party viewpoint the Sinclair Liberals regret the July election because it restricts the scope of the campaign, and instead of having 400 to 500 candidates their numbers will be 300. Plans of all parties advanced and there will be 1,650 candidates contesting 640 seats.

The Conservative party approved 500 candidates and the Party's intension to put out a further 100 thereby bringing the total to a figure higher than the past three campaigns. Of the new candidates nearly all had war service and most of them are young. The average age of the Conservatives is 42.

The Labor Party is planning the most ambitious election campaign. It is aiming at producing 600 candidates and 550 have been endorsed. There is prospect of a further [illegible] from other groups. The Liberal Nationals and Commonwealth Communists intend to contest as many seats as possible.

The Economist on April 28 writes under "Labor's Election Program" that the Labor Party has issued its election program well in advance of other political parties. Much of it simply restates in rather cautious terms the well-established labor principles and policies which might have been taken from any Labor manifesto during the past 20 years. This perhaps is inevitable, for Labor policy is shaped at the party's annual conferences and any declaration which did not reflect conference decisions would be severely criticized. There may be in fact some criticism when this document comes up for discussion at the Whitsun Conference.

Judging from the tone of some of the resolutions put down on the agenda, many delegates will say that the executives' declaration does not go far enough and will call for a more immediate introduction of socialism than the instalment system proposed. The present program perhaps wisely confines itself to the transfer to public ownership of fuel and power, inland transport, iron and steel, and the Bank of England. Though it would work toward land nationalization, this step would not be taken immediately but, following the lines of the Uthwatt report, state and local authorities would be given wider powers of acquisition.

**Reform of Civil Service Vital**

As if to anticipate the accusation of "bureaucracy," the reform of civil service is given high priority. Twenty-five years ago, no doubt the proposal to nationalize the basic industries was revolutionary and exciting. Nowadays, all save most of the simple-minded will want to know what it means. What sort of industrial policy would these nationalized industries pursue? Would they go out for production efficiency and low prices or would they seek still securer protection? If the former, how would they obtain resources to modernize themselves? What would be their labor policy—even higher wages for shorter hours or a real attempt to secure high earnings through high productivity? How would the nationalized Bank of England differ from the present Bank—and would the differences be good or bad? What steps would be taken to guard against the loss of managerial efficiency which could be expected to be the prime facie from public ownership? To none of these essential questions goes the Labor Party to provide the answer. Yet without the answers, even those who are well-disposed toward the Socialist policy are unable to form judgement whether the Labor government would be a blessing or a disaster.

In spite of the publication of various programs the political atmosphere is less taut now than it was a fortnight ago when the Bevin-Bracken controversy flared up. Talk of a June election subsided. Perhaps Churchill's admonition against a premature victory celebration had a hastening effect. The weekend speeches by Acheson, Bevereidge, and Shinwell for their respective parties were less an "Eve of Poll" though none the less acrimonious. But surely Asheton could find better arguments against Socialism than to say that Karl Marx was German? So was Queen Victoria.

# *Vatican's Attempt To Stop War Entry By Italy Revealed*

Domei

LISBON, June 13.—In an official document, the Vatican announced for the first time that Pope Pius XII had persuaded Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, to refrain from declaring war against England and France in 1940, according to a Rome dispatch. Included in the official document was the note sent by Pope Pius to Mussolini in which the former stated that "Italy's participation in the war should at all costs be avoided." In reply to the note, Mussolini is reported to have declared, "Italy's entry into the war is absolutely necessary for her honor and interest."

# TO DEINDUSTRIALIZE REICH

## U.S. View Given by Reparations Commission Member Pauley

Domei

LISBON, June 11.—According to a Paris dispatch Edwin W. Pauley, President Harry Truman's personal representative on the Allied Reparations Commission said today that it is the United States' view that Germany should be stripped of all industries that might be turned to war functions and any such industries as could not be removed should be destroyed according to a Paris dispatch.

Pauley, with the standing of Ambassador heads the American delegation en route to the initial Reparations Conference to be held in Moscow. Pauley declared that he was speaking solely as the United States representative and that no exchange of views had taken place with either the Soviet Union or Britain.

# Churchill Denies Treaty

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 13.—Prime Minister Churchill denied today that during the German occupation of France, Britain was negotiating a secret treaty with Marshal Philippe Petain, who was then Chief of State of the Vichy Regime, according to a London report.

# RAPS BRITISH DUPLICITY IN SYRIAN CONTROVERSY

## De Gaulle Complains French Were Attacked by Men Carrying British Arms

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 12.—"The British always declared that they wanted France to settle Syrian matters herself. Unfortunately, it is too true that they have not carried out this principle. This was the cause of the latest events." Thus declared President Charles de Gaulle of France at a press conference on June 2, according to a Reuters telegram from Paris as published in the Svenska Dagbladet. Reuters continues:

According to Radio Paris, De Gaulle said, British agents have been active in the Levant, making propaganda against France. He said:

"General Etienne Beynet, French Delegate General in the Levant, did not succeed in opening discussions with the governments of Syria and Lebanon about an agreement which would give France cultural and economic rights and military bases, similar to those held by the British and the Americans in various regions. Shortly thereafter, the disturbances started and isolated French stations were attacked by forces equipped with British arms. This forced our troops to restore order except at Debel Drus where we had only native troops."

De Gaulle said that on May 8 armed men attacked the French stations with the help of Syrian policemen carrying British weapons.

The French Government on May 30 ordered her troops to cease fire. On the next day De Gaulle received Churchill's message. Regarding this, De Gaulle explained: "This message by no means changed our attitude. In our joint interest I did not find it necessary to reply to the message, which was published. You understand the situation was serious and it would have been absurd if bloodshed between Allies occurred.

"In order to regulate this situation, France is prepared to open discussions about the whole matter, not only with reference to Syria and Lebanon, but also covering the whole Arab world, because the Soviet Union and the United States are also interested."

De Gaulle declared that the Levant nations have everything necessary for independence. France only kept special troops there. While France withdrew the main forces, leaving only 4,000 to 5,000 men, the British kept 600,000 men in the Levant.

De Gaulle said:

"The whole question must be discussed from the viewpoint of international cooperation. It is French opinion that this question gives an opportunity for international cooperation like the one now exposed at San Francisco. War friendship unites French and British peoples.

"The whole of the French people stand united behind the government in desiring to get French interests and authority respected. If necessary, we will force this respect.

"I hope that this will not cause too far-reaching consquences. There are too many joint interests at stake. With this matter, our civilization is at stake. A new war would destroy the world. We must maintain peace."

When asked if he intended to go to London to give the answer to Churchill's note, De Gaulle said, 'I like London very much, but if I am to go there I would prefer an invitation of another kind than the one already made."

# ZHUKOV DISCUSSES PLANS

## Demobilization of Soviet Army, Disposal of Germany Touched

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 11. — The Soviet High Command is studying the question of demobilization, according to a statement issued to the Associated Press by Marshal Gregory Zhukov today. Marshal Zhukov declared that the war in Europe is ended so that he is now studying the question of demobilization.

Preparations for the Soviet trial of German war criminals are already under way, declared Zhukov, who said, "We are not on the side of those who want to postpone such trials. Of course, we will conduct them with thorough investigation and thorough evidence. Relations between the Soviet army in Germany and the German civil population will depend on the behavior of the Germans. The quicker they draw correct conclusions the better it will be for them."

In connection with the administration of Berlin, Marshal Zhukov said, "We are planning to organize an inter-Allied Command for governing Greater Berlin."

Regarding the economic disarmament of Germany, Marshal Zhukov said, "The Crimes Commission expressed this decision. I am in full agreement with it. We want to make sure that Germany will not be able to rise again as a military Power."

# AMERICA'S ILLUSION

## Noted Diplomat Discusses Factors Leading Up to War Of Greater East Asia and Future Destiny of U.S.

By CHUICHI OHASHI
Former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs

(Continued from Yesterday)

The subsequent trip made by Foreign Minister Matsuoka to Europe during which he saw the leaders of Germany and Italy, and his action in concluding the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact at Moscow on his way home from Europe, were designed to safeguard Japan from the offensive of American imperialism. They were at the same time a warning to America then pursuing a policy based on the American type of imperialism.

**Began Encirclement Steps**

I have a vivid recollection of the disturbing feeling that came over me as I saw America with the plan of falling upon Japan at an opportune moment, pushing the policy of pressing us in China and lining up Britain, the Dutch East Indies and Australia with her in the so-called ABCD movement of encircling our country.

America and her associates in the movement against Japan, on one hand, preoccupied themselves with the extension and strengthening of armaments in the Malay Peninsula and the Philippine Islands. On the other hand, they set their propaganda machine in motion against Japan.

To do them justice, Britain, the Dutch East Indies and Australia had joined in the action against Japan in order to be in a better position to defend themselves. America alone was interested in the movement as helping to provide an opportunity for the overthrow of Japan, and I believe America elected to direct the movement in order to promote the speedy arrival of such an opportunity.

I remember hearing remarks made in those days by the authorities of the Navy which were to the effect: "The current attitude of the American Navy, unlike the previous one, is very deliberate. It seems that they have made up their minds to go to war with us."

In his speech on November 6, 1944 Stalin said: "It was because peace-loving America and Britain were unprepared that the Philippines and Malai fell so easily."

If America and Britain were not sufficiently prepared that was not because they had a longing for peace. It was, I think, because they had persuaded themselves that they could provide themselves with improved armaments at any time they chose by the use of their tremendous industrial power.

By the beginning of 1941 there was a gradual strengthening of the ABCD movement of encircling Japan, and it had spread to southern French Indo-China. Signs were rapidly increasing that the followers of De Gaulle still active in this part of French Indo-China, were in constant communication with the British authorities in Singapore and were working with their assistance to drag southern Indo-China into the movement of encircling our country.

Due to the British policy it gradually became difficult for us to import rice from Burma and Thailand. For the same reason there was no more rubber from Malai and the Netherlands East Indies. Under these circumstances southern French Indo-China was the only area on which we could rely to provide us with rice and rubber of which we were short.

It was chiefly with a view to helping to establish firmly southern French Indo-China in the position it had come to occupy in the economic life of our country that Foreign Minister Matsuoka stepped between Thailand and French Indo-China and brought about an adjustment of the dispute between them. A clarification of these circumstances is found in the fact that as the sole consideration for the good offices she had thus rendered Japan received from France the pledge that she would henceforth not conclude any agreement with other countries about French Indo-China that might be harmful to Japan.

**Japan Compelled to Act**

The summer of 1941 witnessed the arising of the question of advancing troops into southern French Indo-China as a means of precluding the closing of the door in that part of French Indo-China.

Suppose that there had been no Burma route of supplies in aid of Chiang which made the China Affair drag on. Suppose again that Japan had had no need to prepare to meet the threats made from time to time by America of an embargo upon exports of petroleum to Japan. Japan certainly would not have advanced troops into southern French Indo-China, even if there had been danger of this region being closed to the outside world.

As I remember, in early July, as I was putting on my desk the plan for the joint defense of French Indo-China preparatory to communicating it to the Ambassador in Paris over the wire, I had a telephone call from Craigie, who said he desired to see me without delay.

When we met he said: "According to reliable information Japan is going to advance an armed force into southern French Indo-China shortly. Please tell me briefly whether my information is correct or not."

He looked hard into my face as he said this. The thought flashed across my mind that things were going to become troublesome.

"The report is without foundation," I said to him. I must confess that might have been probably the only recollection of my even telling a lie during my diplomatic life. Whenever I recall that incident I feel disgusted with myself.

At that time it was a wonder to me how Craigie came into possession of such information. But that was not the only circumstance showing the wonderful efficiency of the British espionage system and the surprising accuracy of the news it collected.

In those days Craigie would make a call on me at intervals of a few days to protest that Japan had violated neutrality when she allowed a German vessel to take in oil at this place or that in Japan or that German nationals had been allowed to board a Japanese vessel at this place or that in South America.

That made me suspect that Britain was obtaining her secret information through an organization like the Fifth Column with ramifications throughout the world and had the knack of bringing about a favorable development of the policy of other countries without their being conscious of it.

**Britain Less Positive**

Probably because she was confronted with difficulties in Europe, Britain did not follow the course of pressing Japan as positively as America. She endeavored to maintain the status quo in East Asia by artifices. Britain assumed an air of weakness. Yet she somehow did not contrive to make any concession that is worthy of the name.

This businesslike attitude of Britain of taking up local matters separately and maintaing areas, combined with the high-handed course of America to make Japan join in the Tripartite Pact. Certainly was a failure on the part of Britain. But in her world politics, thanks to it and helped by luck Britain succeeded in making the Soviet Union and America side with her.

As is of universal knowledge, in the previous World War America was made to pull the chestnut out of the fire for the British Empire. She seems to be drifting toward the same fate in the current war. There is no room for doubt that the object of America in the War of Greater East Asia in which she has sustained heavy losses, is to bring about the fall of Japan and monopolize the economy of the East and West.

What would become of East Asia should our enemies win victory? East Asia would fall into confusion if America, after an end had been made of the real power of Japan, did not station troops in every part of the region. This means that America could not only make East Asia a market closed to all goods other than those produced by her. America would likewise lose in effect the markets in Japan and China.

Moreover, the sphere of influence of America would come to run parallel to the sphere of influence of the Soviet Union. The result of this would be an entanglement between the American and Soviet camps which would be vexing to America.

The intention of Britain is to get America to assume the whole burden of conducting the war against Japan and restore the British economic sphere in East Asia by taking back not only Singapore but also Hongkong which before the war provided the base from which to carry on her operation of exploiting China.

When America withdraws troops from East Asia Britain will find herself at a greater advantage in that region than America. America today stands at one of the proudest moments of her life, with the world outwardly looking to her as a supreme ruler.

But if America continues the war under the present conditions, she would not only gain absolutely nothing even if she should come out victorious, but she would also find herself in economic and social disorder at home, with the Isolationists singing in triumph.

# U.S. Discharging Soldiers

Special

LISBON, June 11.—The U.S. War Department announced today that the 2,000,000 American soldiers from the entire army to be discharged on the point system, would include those who were released because they were wounded because of their age, sickness or for other specific reasons, as well as those discharged on points, according to a Washington dispatch.

# Truman Seeks Big Outlay

Domei

LISBON, June 12.—President Truman asked the United States Congress today to provide the army with $39,019,790,000 to finance the war against Japan during the fiscal year beginning July 1, according to a Washington dispatch. The estimate is a decrease of one-quarter of the 1945 program.

# TAIWAN PEOPLE RESOLVED TO DEFEND ISLE TO LAST

## Maintain Heroic Stand Against Enemy Terror Raids; Volunteer Corps Set Up

"The people of Taiwan are firmly resolved to live up to their pride as members of the Japanese Empire and carry on to the last to defend the country," said Eizo Kamiyama, President of the Bank of Taiwan, who recently came to Tokyo. With the war situation assuming serious proportions, the importance of Taiwan as a citadel of Japan Proper has greatly increased, and in full realization of the seriousness of the situation the people of Taiwan are maintaining a heroic stand in defiance of constant enemy terror raids.

Revealing the gallant fighting spirit demonstrated daily by the residents in Taiwan, Mr. Kamiyama further stated, "Taiwan which has prospered through the last 50 years is now fully manifesting the outcome of the speedy progress by constructing the island on a total war footing. The movement for incorporating the Taiwanese into the Japanese populace originated by Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, former Governor-General of Taiwan, was a great success. The people of Taiwan are firmly resolved to live up to their pride as members of the Japanese Empire and carry on to the last to defend the country.

"As an eloquent manifestation of the people's determination the National Defense Labor Corps was organized in every locality," Mr. Kamiyama continued. "The corps is similar to the labor corps in Japan Proper, but is organized on a larger scale. The Labor Corps which has been daily trained in the technique of bayonet attacks and ramming action is now maintaining an iron defense of the island under the leadership of the combat forces. The same corps is also active on the industrial front, contributing greatly toward the expansion of productivity.

"The National Volunteer Corps which was inaugurated long before the installation of the similar corps in Japan Proper has been immensely augmented following the organization of the National Volunteer Corps in Japan. This Corps is ready to move into action at any moment whenever necessity arises."

Revealing the Taiwanese unflinching resolve to defend the island, Mr. Kamiyama further said, "No matter how long the war drags on, Taiwan will be safe as far as foodstuff is concerned. All available wasteland has been cultivated and sugar plantations have been converted into ricefields. The enemy has been conducting tenacious bombing attacks against the island. First he would drop incendiaries and later bomb all remaining buildings. Not satisfied with the incendiary and bombing attacks, he was wont to machinegun anything in sight with the P-38's. In a certain village, the P-38's are said to have chased and machinegunned buffaloes and a farmer working in the fields. The enemy apparently aimed at hampering the planting of rice. In Japan Proper, the people must be aware of the same kind of strafing.

"As a countermeasure against the enemy's strafing attacks, many small air raid shelters have been constructed, and soldiers are cooperating with farmers to speed up the planting. In spite of continuous enemy assaults, the islanders remain calm without the slightest signs of disturbance or apprehension. Under wrecked roofs, they are tending to their respective duties resolved to guard Taiwan no matter how completely the island be devasted.

"Immediately following air raids, all activities in cities and towns which were subjected to enemy attacks have been resumed and the people are cheerfully living in the huts which they made out of wreckage. Taiwan is almost daily attacked by the enemy air force, but the island which is built on a total war footing remains intact."

# *Nippon Forces in Luzon Dealing Heavy Blows*

(Continued From Page 1)

Although all the soldiers, except the two, fell in action they offered a stubborn resistance and finally repulsed the enemy.

"When I visited a certain camp I attended the ceremony for the departure of the crack unit, Kikusui Assault Unit, for the front. The officers and men, with full self-esteem for being selected as members of the raiding unit, made light of the enemy, sleeping soundly until the arrival of the time for departure. The officers and men on the front have no feeling other than the spirit of loyalty. They are entirely devoted to serve the country.

"A certain staff officer amidst a fierce battle held out a Japanese position with other officers and men on the front which was only XX meters from the enemy front. It was very impressive to see the staff officer fighting side by side with the soldiers."

# RESTAURANTS HARD HIT

Special

LISBON, June 10.—The Wall Street Journal wrote today that the new Office of Price Administration's order cutting restaurant rations will mean leaner menus and the closing down of many eating places throughout the United States, according to a New York dispatch. Already wrestling with the growing food shortages, the restaurants yesterday were wondering how hard they would be hit by the OPA new rationing program that covers the eating-out industry.

The text of the order indicated that the restaurants which were heavy users of such rationed foods as meats, fats, sugar, canned fruits and vegetables during the ration base period of December, 1942 will be the ones most affected.

Discouraged by the job of finding enough food for their daily menu, some restaurant managers yesterday decided that this new step was the straw that would break the camel's back.

Typical reaction to the new program was that of the Los Angeles hotel man who said he might have to adopt the plan followed by the Australian hotels under which only the guests are served. A Pittsburg restaurant man declared, "I rather walk out of here rather than be carried out" as he shut up his shop deciding that the present food and labor worries were too much for him.

The Chicago restaurant trade association executive said that many local resturants could not keep open if the present rationed foods were cut further. "Some would have to lock their doors right away," he said. As for the others he was doubtful how long their owners could put up with the customers' complaints about the daily fare of straight spaghetti and vegetable plates.

# Berlin's Banks Reorganized

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 12.—The Russian-controlled Berlin radio announced today that Berlin's banking system is to be completely reorganized with only one bank to function hereafter. The former Reich Bank is to be renamed Berliner Stock Bank and is to be controlled by the municipal government. All other banks in the city have been ordered to suspend operations and to hand over their balances to the new municipal bank.

# Oppose U.S. Poll Tax

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 13.—The House of Representatives on Tuesday passed the legislation abolishing poll taxes as requirement for voting Federal officers by 261 to 105 vote, according to a Washington dispatch. The Associated Press said that opponents of the bill predicted that the measure will die in the Senate as it has twice before. The bill declares illegal any regulations imposing poll taxes requirement in voting for President, Vice-President and for Congressmen.

# MEI SHIH-PING TO HEAD NEW PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT

## Home Minister Made Chief of Headquarters—Will Boost Kuomintang's Influence

Domei

NANKING, June 10.—It has been announced that Home Minister Mei Shih-ping and [illegible] Secretary of the Supreme National Defense Council of the National Government Wang Min-chung have been appointed chief and vice-chief respectively of the People's Training Headquarters which was established yesterday by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

The establishment of the new headquarters, coupled with the appointment of the new leaders, is expected to promote the greater dissemination of the party's political influence among the people.

It will be recalled that the National Government recently placed the Committee for Promotion of the New People's Movement, which hitherto was a government organ, under the direct supervision of the Central Party Headquarters of the Kuomintang.

**Due for Supervision**

Domei

NANKING, June 9.—The Central Political Council of the National Government of China at a meeting Thursday decided to place the political training of young men's associations and other public organizations belonging to the New People's Movement in charge of the Central Headquarters and branches of the Kuomintang Party. As a result of this decision, various enterprises related to the movement will be put under the supervision of the Education Ministry and provincial educational organs.

The meeting also decided to place the Committee for Promotion of the New People's Movement of China under the direction of the Kuomintang Party, transferring it from the Executive Yuan with which it was connected since its formation in 1942.

# Indians Arrive in Bangkok

Domei

CERTAIN BASE IN SOUTH, June 13.—The Provisional Government of Azad Hind headquarters announced yesterday that all the Cabinet members of the Provisional Government who have not participated in the Burma campaign except Lieutenant Colonel Hussian Quadir, former Labor Minister, who has assumed a certain post, have arrived at Bangkok.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥154,000,000
PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA, S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi, S. Asada, Baron I. Morimura, T. Okubo, I. Okada, Viscount H. Kano, G. Kishinami, T. Ohmura, K. Itoh, N. Khwamura.
Head Office, Yokohama
BRANCHES & AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo.
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinkwa, Macao, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Taiyo & [illegible]), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, [illegible], Shihweiyao, Tientsin ([illegible] & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Mergui, Moulmein, Myingyan, Prome, Rangoon, Shwebo, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Kangsar, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, [illegible], Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Tandjong-Pinang (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Sibolga, Teluk-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta (Stationsplein & Noordwijk), Djembar, Djogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Soerabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, [illegible], Kuala-Belait, Kuching, Kudat, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, Paris, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

YAJIMA KOGYO
KABUSHIKI KAISHA
NO. 8 NAGAREGAWA-CHO, MINAMI-KU,
NAGOYA, NIPPON.
President: TAMAKI YAJIMA

# IMPERIAL RULE AID BODY DISSOLVED AT CEREMONY

## Wartime Requirements Make Change Necessary, Says Prime Minister in Address

The ceremony of dissolving the Taisei Yokusankai, Imperial Rule Aid Association, was held at the Prime Minister's official residence at 1:30 p.m. Wednesday, attended by more than 300 officials of the organization and other affiliated bodies.

As President of the Taisei Yokusankai, Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki gave an address announcing the dissolution of the organization, and Taketora Ogata, President of the Taisei Yokusan Sonendan, replied as representative of all dissolved bodies.

With the dissolution of the Taisei Yokusankai, the Shogyo Hokokukai, Nogyohokokukai, Dainippon Fujinkai, and Seishonendan, which were under its control, were also dissolved the same day. But the four organizations, Sangyo Hokokukai, Rodohokokukai, Kaiunhokokukai, and Kikaika Kokubo Kyokai will continue their activities for the present. The Koa Sohombu or East Asia Development Headquarters will become a new body under the control of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

### Said Propelling Force

The declaration of the dissolution of the Taisei Yokusankai follows:

"The Taisei Yokusankai commenced its activity in October, 1940, aiming at the establishment of a highly developed national defense national structure and the Greater East Asiatic common prosperity zone. For four years and a half it has given efforts for the perfection of a structure of the entire nation assisting the Imperial Rule and observing their duties, by political, economic, cultural and educational reorganization. But the requirements of the wartime nation has made it necessary to further concentrate the burning patriotic sentiment of the people and to perfect the structure of production and defense, and thus to form a setup that can be turned into a fighting structure to meet any development in the war situation.

"Thus, the Taisei Yokusankai must undertake the formation of the National Volunteer Corps as its nucleus, gathering together the Dainippon Yokusan Sonendan and other affiliated national movement bodies. The confidence in having maintained since its establishment a very close relation with the Government, becoming one with it according to the basic conception of the polity, and its contribution to the advancement of the fighting spirit of the people and to the phenomenal advance in the production of foodstuff and war necessities, are to become the propelling force of the new National Volunteer Corps."

### Women's Association Disbanded

The Dai Nippon Women's Association which had contributed greatly toward Japan's fighting effort during the past three and a half years since its installation in the spring of 1942, by cooperating in the savings campaign, offering volunteer labor and giving guidance to wartime mode of living particularly of women, was formerly dissolved at the ceremony held at the Prime Minister's official residence at 1 p.m. Wednesday. Prior to the ceremony the incorporation of the same Association in the National Volunteer Corps was decided.

# BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE

Bank deposits in the nation at the end of March this year totalled ¥84,444,000,000, according to an investigation made by the National Banking Control Society. This amount shows an increase of ¥3,738,000,000 compared to the previous month, and of ¥23,818,000,000 compared to March, 1944.

Loans by banks, excepting call loans, at the end of March, totalled ¥51,471,000,000, showing a decrease of ¥3,140,000,000, compared to the previous month, and of ¥15,535,000,000 compared to March, 1944.

Securities held by banks at the end of March totalled ¥46,169,000,000 in value, showing an increase of ¥1,065,000,000, compared to the previous month, and of ¥11,459,000,000 compared to March 1944.

It is to be noted that while deposits and securities showed increases loans have declined.

# Education Vice-Minister Set

Education Minister Kozo Ota has selected Shunsaku Kawara, President and Professor of Tokyo University of Literature and Science, as Education Vice-Minister. Mr. Kawara's appointment was made public under date of June 13. Other important appointments announced on the same day included the assumption of Directorship of the Ethical Education Bureau of the Education Ministry by Sakutaro Asahina, head of the Dai Nippon Boys Corps, that of Directorship of the Science Bureau by Jiro Arimitsu, private secretary to the Education Minister, and others.

# *Worshippers to Pray For Japan's Victory, Repulsion of Enemy*

**Prayers for the repulsion of the invading enemy and Japan's war victory are scheduled to be held at 100,000 Shinto shrines, Buddhist temples and Christian churches in all Japan some time during the first 10 days of July, it has been decided by the Government. A notice to that effect was issued by the Education Vice-Minister to all those in charge of shrines, temples and churches on June 12. The nationwide prayers of this kind will be the first undertaking ever held in the Empire and are very significant in various respects. On July 1, three representatives of the Shinto, Buddhist and Christian sects are expected to proceed to the Imperial Palace and Ise Grand Shrines to pay their homages.**

# MINAMI VOICES VIEWS ON 87TH DIET SESSION

## Praises Great Efforts Made By Seijikai Members at Historic Meeting

Inviting the members of the House of Representatives belonging to the Dai Nippon Seijikai to luncheon at the dining room of the Diet building, President Jiro Minami of the party expressed his views regarding the historic significance of the 87th Diet session just concluded and explained the attitude of the Dai Nippon Seijikai as regards the present important wartime situation.

"The extraordinary session of the Diet has just been concluded, and it is a matter of great joy for the nation that important Government bills were approved with the revisions proposed by our party," he said.

"Various law bills approved at the session possess an importance unprecedented in our Constitutional history. By this development the politics and the Diet of our country have also undergone a great change. Many of those bills themselves required serious consideration as seen in your daily interpellations. I wish to express my sincere respect to you for making your decision from a high standpoint for the interest of the State and in consideration of the present war situation.

"I sincerely hope that the Government will fully utilize this emergency authority in speedily increasing our fighting strength and perfecting our national defense, in conformity with your sincere consideration.

"You are now all returning to your respective districts, I believe, but I wish to express my desire again that you will endeavor to concentrate the political strength of the people around the center of the party's branches, and lead the people's patriotic service."

# USE OF TRUCKS STRESSED

## Operation Placed Under War Minister's Authority

The Government has decided to place the operation of motor trucks for short-distance transportation under the authority of the War Minister, with the object of speedily improving the short-distance land transportation system in view of the present urgent war situation. Under this decision, the authority of the Transportation Minister covering the Automobile Bureau of the Transportation Ministry, and that of the Munitions Minister respecting the equipment of automobiles and parts are transferred to the War Minister.

It is expected that the transfer of the authority of the Munitions Ministry will be effected by June 15, and that of the authority of the Transportation Minister by the end of June.

The Automobile Bureau of the Transportation Ministry will be maintained as before, but it will be subject to the authority of the War Minister. The affairs concerning the equipment of motor cars and parts will be undertaken by the Arms Administration Headquarters. The War Minister will direct prefectural governments in the operation of short-distance motor truck transportation system, but in the event of a big air raid or other important development, may make Division district commander exercise proper authority locally and periodically.

# Posthumously Promoted

Major Generals Hiroshi Yokoo and Tasuku Yoshikawa were posthumously promoted to the rank of lieutenant general each under date of June 13, according to the announcement of the War Ministry. Colonel Naruo Koike and Surgeon Colonel Tomejiro Nishioka also were posthumously promoted to the ranks of major general and surgeon major general respectively on the same day.

# VITAL MISSION SLATED FOR VOLUNTEER CORPS

## Must Engage in Various Duties Behind Lines and Take Up Arms in Crisis

The members of the National Volunteer Corps will be reorganized into Volunteer Fighting Corps in times of emergency in accordance with the National Volunteer Corps Law which was adopted at the present extraordinary Diet session to engage in the task of transportation, construction of airfields and other military establishments while some are to take up arms against the enemy, should the enemy forces land on the Japanese mainland.

Those who are qualified to join the National Volunteer Corps are men between the age of 65 and 15 and women between the age of 45 and 25. In case the Corps is to be reorganized into fighting force, men over 60 years of age will be eliminated from the list and in case of women, only those between the age of 40 and 17 will be included in the fighting force. The aforementioned changes in the age limitation have been made in view of physical strength and spiritual endurance because those who are to serve in the Volunteer Fighting Corps must engage in more strenuous tasks than the members of the National Volunteer Corps. However, regardless of age anyone can volunteer to serve in the Fighting Corps.

The reorganization of the Volunteer Corps into a fighting force is to be conducted regionally in consideration of the progress of the war situation. For instance, in the region where the enemy landing has become apparent, the National Volunteer Corps will be immediately transformed into the Fighting Corps. Whenever it is deemed necessary to organize the Fighting Corps, proper measures will be taken for that purpose even before the enemy move becomes manifest. The Corps engaged in transportation and communication duties is expected to be placed under the direct control of the armed forces sooner than the others.

### Draft System Revealed

Drafting of men and women for military services, will be conducted according to the name lists recording the members of the National Volunteer Corps. They will be drafted either partly or as a whole when necessity arises. In case of women, expectant mothers or those who have infants will be exempted from military service. Expectant mothers will be exempted from military service only during the period when they are given special distribution of foodstuffs and other daily necessities.

According to the stipulations of the National Volunteer Corps Law, those who have been imprisoned longer than 60 years are disqualified to serve in the Corps. Those who attempt to escape from their obligations to serve in the Fighting Corps are to be imprisoned for less than two years and the draftees who come later than the appointed time to the place designated will be incarcerated less than one year.

Even those who have been drafted to serve in the Volunteer Fighting Corps can be called to the colors by the army. While serving in the Volunteer Fighting Corps, anyone can become a member of the House of Representatives or village headman whenever necessary.

Those who are to be drafted to join the Volunteer Fighting Corps will be all treated the same as those who have just entered the barracks, regardless of their former status in the army or in government offices. The ones who head the National Volunteer Corps will automatically command the newly-organized fighting corps. In case that the mayors or village headmen are too old to become commanders of the Volunteer Fighting Corps, then the deputy commander chosen from among the members will assume the leadership. The members of the Corps are requested to serve without pay, and as no uniforms will be issued they must wear whatever they have. If their services are acknowledged, they will be conferred various orders of the Golden Kite, and are qualified to be enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine when they die in action. Furthermore, their bereaved families will be given pension by the Government.

### Must Assume Many Roles

The task to be entrusted to the men Volunteer Fighting Corps is numerous, mostly in the rear. They will engage in transportation, building of living quarters and airfields and repairing roads. Some will serve in the fields of industrial production under the guidance of the armed forces. When taking up arms, the members of the Volunteer Fighting Corps will engage in guerrilla operations, using swords and bamboo spears. The army will do its best to arm those volunteer fighting men with hand grenades and guns, but in some regions they may have to combat and surround the enemy troops who have landed without the support of combat forces.

The mission of the Volunteer Fighting Corps is to train its members to increase their fighting morale, train some leaders and teach some of the members to conduct guerrilla operations. To spend such amount of time for training as to hamper the productive activities is strictly prohibited. Spiritual training is deemed most vital among other measures in view of increasing the determination of the people to defend their fatherland and heighten their confidence in sure victory. The men of each regional section under the command of a village headman is expected to defend their native place. It is vital to have each region defended by the men organized into the Volunteer Fighting Corps in the specific area in view of the prosecution of the war in the future. Side by side with the regular combat forces, the services to be rendered by the Corps are indispensable for the realization of ultimate victory.

# *Anami Lauds Stand Of Okinawa People In Gratitude Wire*

**War Minister General Korechika Anami, in deep gratitude over the cooperation of the people of the Okinawa Islands with the men of the Imperial Forces in the fight against the Americans ever since the enemy landing on the Kerama Islands on March 25 and the subsequent opening of their attacks on Okinawa and in appreciation of the wholeheartedness and loyalty displayed by the people of these islands as they face these critical times, sent a telegram of thanks and encouragement to them on Tuesday through Governor Shimada of the Okinawa Islands.**

# JAPAN'S FORCES IN CHINA READY FOR ENEMY DRIVES

## Formidable Defense Line Prepared to Smash Expected Landing Attempt by Americans

The impregnable defense line of the Imperial Japanese Army on the China continent and the recent activities of American and Chungking forces in China were closely observed by the two reporters of the Yomiuri-Hochi who recently made an extensive inspection trip over the Canton-Hankow railway for over 40 days. Their article which was transmitted to the Tokyo Office of the Yomiuri-Hochi from Hankow dated June 11 is as follows:

"A marked trend seen on the continent is that with the development of the operation in Okinawa, America shows intention of approaching the coastal zones of China and the Chungking army has adopted a persistent counterattack structure. America is maintaining powerful air-borne units and transport plane units in the Clark airfield zone in the Philippines and in the Kunming region. American planes are busy scouting over Japanese positions in the coastal zones of Central South China almost everyday.

"In response to the activities of American warplanes the Chungking army is making preparations for a offensive against Japan.

### Enemy Forces Preparing

"Under the command of General Ho Yin-chin, Commander-in-Chief of the Chungking Forces, two Chungking army corps are being kept in the Kweiyang region and another two army corps in the Kwangsi region. As a measure for collaboration with the expected landing operations of American forces on the Chinese continent Chungking established the Kiangsi-Hunan Headquarters this spring. An army was reorganized from remnants in the 3rd, 7th and 9th war zones and placed under the command of General Ku Chu-tung, Commander of the Headquarters. In addition, the 3rd and 32nd Americanized Chungking divisions and three international storm divisions are awaiting the coming landing operation of American forces on the coast of China.

"It is evident that the aim of the American landing operations on China is to acquire naval and air bases for the strengthening of their blockade against Japan and at the same time to cut off the connections between the Japan mainland and the Chinese continent. Even if the American forces succeed in landing 10 or 20 divisions on China the topography of the battlegrounds on the Chinese continent is such that battles cannot be expected to develop in such ways as American forces which rely solely upon mechanical power hope for. American forces on the continent of China are no match against the Japanese Expeditionary Forces who have gained rich experiences in the operations of the past 10 years.

"It is clear that the continental operation as planned by the Americans is to force the Chungking army to carry out a general offensive against the Japanese Expeditionary Force in China. Since autumn last year a plan to organize 30 Americanized Chungking divisions is being carried out. While American and British officers have been dispatched to train and command the Chinese troops on the first line, munitions and other war materials are being steadily transported over the Stilwell route to Chungking.

### Japanese Hold Advantage

"In coping with this situation the Japanese Forces maintain an advantageous position through splitting the Chinese continent in two which was completed by the opening of the southern section of the Canton-Hankow railway as a result of the successful operations carried out last spring.

"The Japanese Army in China has greatly strengthened its mobile power by extension of various military and national roads and the progress of the construction of the Canton-Hankow railway. The Japanese now occupy Hupei, Hunan, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Fukien, Kwangsi and Kwangtung provinces. Thus, the Japanese Forces in China have established an impregnable defense line to smash any enemy offensive, whichever way it may come.

"X million officers and men of the Japanese Army who have now established their positions over an extensive area in Central and South China are now undergoing hard training in preparation for the coming decisive battles by which the haughty fighting will of American forces will be crushed."

# HOKKAIDO PROJECT BODY FORMALLY INAUGURATED

## Dr. Sengoku Heads Association—200,000 War Victims to Be Dispatched Soon

In conformity with a move to convert evacuees and war victims into wartime power and with completion of plans to send immediately 200,000 such people to Hokkaido, the inaugural ceremony of the Association for the Development of Hokkaido by War Victims was held at 11.30 a.m. on Monday at the Marunouchi Kaikan.

The opening ceremony was attended by Dr. Kotaro Sengoku, chairman of the Preparatory Committee, Shinzo Kurosawa, vice-chairman and over 40 other government and civilian representatives. Dr. Sengoku, president of the Wartime Agricultural Association, was elected president of the new Association for the Development of Hokkaido by War Victims while Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Japan Commerce, Industry and Economy Association as vice-president. Mr. Kurosawa, president of the Hokkaido Agricultural Development Corporation were chosen chairman of the directors with 38 other directors appointed from both government and civilian quarters.

### Hokkaido Project Decided

With a view of increasing foodstuff production and stabilizing the livelihood of air raid victims and evacuees, a project for their collective migration to the Hokkaido was definitely decided at the Vice-Ministers' meeting on May 31, in consideration of the plan previously formulated at the Cabinet meeting on March 30. All practical measures in regard to the plan were thoroughly examined by the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry, the Home Ministry and others concerned and announced by the Home Ministry last week.

According to the new plan, air raid victims and evacuees are to be migrated to the Hokkaido collectively where they will engage in the task of cultivating idle land, thus to contribute to Japan's war efforts. As a first experiment, 50,000 families including 200,000 members will be collected in rural districts through the efforts of Local Administrative Councils and dispatched to the Hokkaido by this summer.

Upon their arrival each family will be allotted one chobu of land free of rent and after one year each family is to be given unused patches of land, 10 chobu to 15 chobu wide. As to living quarters, agricultural tools and other necessaries, preparations are under way. In order to put the plan into practice, the Agricultural and Commerce Industry and other Ministries will be aided by the Society for the Colonization of the Hokkaido by Air-Raid Victims and the Society for the Relief of Air-Raid Victims.

# PRESS COMMENTS

### Thursday, June 14

**IDEOLOGICAL STRIFE**

ASAHI—War as it appears is a clash of arms, but it is also a struggle for existence and rivalry for national power. However, as to the point how important is the ideological background on which the question is based, the public in general is rather in the dark. Viewed from this angle it cannot escape our notice that war has much of the quality of being an ideological strife.

Behind the Soviet-Anglo-American dispute over the Europe disposal problem, we notice the clear emergence of this trend. The Soviet Union seems to be bent on carrying out the liberation of territories, though rather slow in execution. This policy of the Soviet Union is considered likely to be extended to Rumania, Poland and also to Prussia.

This is a policy of rivalry with the Anglo-American Powers on the one hand, and represents the expression of the primary ideology of the Soviet Union on the other. It aims at destroying the possibility of another rise of Germany.

At any rate, the Soviet Union's European policy appears to be this: While controlling the basic guiding power of Germany at the root, the Soviet Union intends to recognized the racial character of the masses, permit a unified regime to be set up, and also allow even some troops to be provided. This is perhaps because the Soviet Union is confident that if one or two leftists are included among the social democratic or democratic cabinet ministers, the cabinet will be controlled by the leftists. It is also considered that the existence of troops with police power would never constitute a menace to the Soviets.

Where then does such Soviet attitude originate? It originates from the ideology of the country in general. The attitude, in other words, can be traced to the ideology which the country has so far maintained as a national policy for spreading it to Europe and the world. So far as the Orient is concerned, the Soviet ideology has had a comparatively small influencing power. It is probably because of the fact that the people in the Orient have a history of seeking deeper thought. The Orientals have had the tradition of seeking greater unity and harmony above struggle with strife as the pre-condition. Herein lies a greater philosophy and a greater truth, but the same cannot be applied to Europe.

The old British policy of partitioning and the idea of the sphere of influence is derived from the colony-acquiring days. The American policy is based on the ambition to dominate the entire regions of Europe in a unified manner. But the ideological background of this policy is superficial and does not go beyond a puerile prosperity principle. It is based on the same principle common to the American foreign and domestic policies. Subsequently, the concerted Anglo-American Europe disposal policy may not go beyond the length of the mixture of regionalism and prosperity policy.

The Soviet Union desires to assume the offensive attitude in Europe politically, economically and socially. To cope with this situation, the Anglo-American countries will be compelled to maintain a defensive ideological fighting structure.

Thus viewed, it will not be an exaggeration to say that the most severe ideological war now being fought is between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, it may be recalled, criticized the Anglo-Americans as the blood-suckers of the world and adhered to the fundamental policy of liberating the races in colonial and semi-colonial states and of destroying such control, but circumstances later forced the Soviet Union to take sides with the Anglo-Americans due to the forced challenge of Germany. But now the Soviet Union is being gradually liberated from the force of circumstances and is observed to be returning to the spirit of its national founding.

It is quite natural and proper that the development of the policy of the Soviet Union's world politics with the future European situation as the turning point should begin to be reflected in the eyes of the Anglo-American leaders as an enigma of the century.

# INDO-CHINA RESTORES ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

## New Government Gains Confidence of Inhabitants—Poll Tax Slashed

Domei

SAIGON, June 12.—Peace and order in Indo-China has now been completely restored following the disposal of the French regime three months ago. The economic conditions of Indo-China have also been generally restored to the state that had existed before March 9.

The unreasonable economic and financial policies enforced by the French regime are now to be rectified on the basis of the new situation in which Indo-China is to play an important role as a unit of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Region. In line with this new policy the authorities are making various studies.

As the first step, the Indo-China authorities have decided to cut down the poll tax which has been the subject of resentment of the inhabitants. This step taken by the new government of Indo-China has greatly won the confidence of the inhabitants. The new Indo-China government is preparing to adopt other new policies in the interest of the inhabitants.

Under the rule of the French regime the price of rice was extremely low as compared with prices of other commodities, with the result that laborers in rural communities concentrated in cities, abandoning rice fields. The deserted rice fields have accordingly been increasing year by year.

The Cochin China Government, through native provincial heads, has positively taken measures to prevent abandonment of rice fields. The Saigon office of a certain Japanese trading firm and the Agricultural Investigation Department of the Indo-China Government have formulated a plan for the construction of a large number of junks which will contribute much to the increased production of rice. The Junk Navigation Department was newly established as an aid to railway transportation.

Immediately after the disposal of the French regime, prices of food rose by about 10 per cent due to the difficulty in transport and uncertainty harbored by producers as regards the future. However, with the restoration of peace and order the transport facilities have been restored, resulting in the lowering of the prices of commodities to the standard which existed three months ago.

OKURA FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

FIRE, MARINE, TRANSPORT, AND WAR, ETC.

Chairman of Board: CHOKURO KADONO

Head Office: 8-CHOME, GINZA, TOKYO.

Branches: Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Otaru, Keijo, Yokohama, Hsinking, Peking and Shanghai.

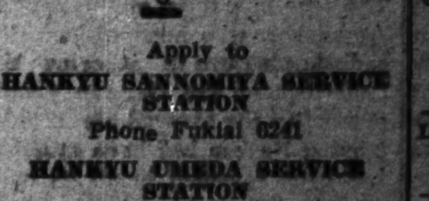
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL

Takarazuka, Hyogo-Ken

In front of Takarazuka Minamiguchi Station, Hankyu Line

ROOM RATES

| | |
|---|---|
| Single .......... | ¥ 6.00 and up |
| Double .......... | ¥ 9.00 " " |
| Single with bath | ¥ 8.00 " " |
| Double " " | ¥12.00 " " |



Apply to

HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION

Phone Fukiai 6241

HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION

Phone Kita 3400

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL

Phone Takarazuka 31

TELEGRAPH

TELEPHONE

TELEPHOTO

FACSMILE

KOKUSAI DENKI TUSIN K. K.

(The International Telecommunications Co., Ltd.)

TOKYO - YOKOHAMA - OSAKA - KOBE

# Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

## *Situation Wanted*

A MIDDLE-AGED responsible Japanese, well educated, who works for an English newspaper, seeks a job as a night watchman or caretaker. Tokyo preferable. Good references. Apply Box 165, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RELIABLE foreigner seeks position in a foreign family or community as general help. Salary no objection if room and board are provided for. Apply Box 161, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

## *Wanted to Exchange*

HIKING boots wanted in exchange with black riding boots in excellent condition. Size: 10½ mon. Apply Box 162, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

## *Wanted to Rent*

JAPANESE Gentleman, age 32, speaks English and German, wants to rent a partly or fully furnished, preferably a foreign style room, if possible below Yen 30 per month, within 2 hours ride from the center of Tokyo. Apply Box 163, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to rent, either foreign or Japanese style house at the lakeside of Yamanaka-ko or Kawaguchi-ko. Preferably with furniture. Apply Box 164, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

## *For Sale*

BICYCLE; half a dozen woman's silk stockings, size 23; and a set of Japanese futon. Prefer payment partly in foodstuffs instead of in cash.

Apply Box 167, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

IMPORTED wines, whisky, brandy, rum, vodka, etc. for sale to highest bidder or exchange for canned provisions. Apply Box 98, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RADIO-GRAMOPHONE (automatic) playing 10 records both sides, piano, cocktail bar, large, high class wardrobe, electric range, etc. Write Post Office Box No. 2, Sannomiya, Kobe.

LATEST model, medium size, Westinghouse electric refrigerator.

Apply Box 89, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MODERN foreign style house with furniture, 5 rooms and bath. K. Uyei, 281, Nichome, Tamagawa Okusawa-machi, Setagaya-ku.

OIL Cooking stove, Japanese made, in perfect condition, for immediate sale.

Apply Box 77, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriters, one Royal brand new, and the other Corona, slightly used. Both in excellent condition. Apply Box 96, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RUSSIAN sable coat, Columbia table gramophone, fine black leather suitcase, super sports bicycle, etc. Costa, care Green Court Studio Apartments, 22 Shimo-Ochiai 2-chome, Yodobashi-ku. Near Shimo-Ochiai station on Seibu Line from Takadanobaba.

SPARE G.E. Mazda Lamps (Broad Beam) for Eastman Moving Picture Projector. Apply Box 84, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO pairs of lady's black shoes, slightly used, foreign made. Size: 9.7 mon or 10 mon. Apply Box 95, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

## *Wanted to Buy*

BICYCLE tire and tube wanted. Used ones accepted if they are in good condition. Will pay good price.

Apply Box 166, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

CHILDREN'S shoes wanted. One for about 4 years old, one for 8 years old, and other for 14 years old. Will pay good price.

Apply Box 79, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LEATHER gaiter wanted immediately. Please state particulars.

Apply Box 93, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RADIO tube "2A5" wanted immediately. Will pay a favorable price.

Apply Box 86, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PAIR of trousers wanted immediately. Cotton or gabardine preferable. For man about 5 feet 7 inches tall. Apply Box 100, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UMBRELLAS—silk, one for man and woman.

Apply Box 92, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD Standard typewriter, must be new and in perfect condition. Apply with particulars to Box 85, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

## Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Room [illegible] ([illegible] floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-3440.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. [illegible] staff and prominent [illegible] among our patrons. [illegible] 22 Sakuragawa-cho, [illegible] Tel. Shiba 43-[illegible]

MEDICAL

SHINYA HOSPITAL. Specialty skin and blood diseases. Director, Dr. [illegible] M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-5 p.m. [illegible] from the Imperial Hotel and Yurakucho Station. Tel. Ginza [illegible]

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita, [illegible] English and German spoken. Hours 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. [illegible] Sogo Building, Kyobashi [illegible] Tel. Kyobashi 56-[illegible]

**Nippon Times**
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
[illegible], Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 302, 403, 1837, [illegible], [illegible], 7062.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo [illegible]

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3976-1

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥[illegible]; six months, ¥[illegible]; one year, ¥[illegible]. Postage 60 sen to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage, ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1945

## The Treatment of Postwar Germany

The oppressive treatment being meted out by the British and the Americans toward the vanquished Germans graphically demonstrates the vindictive and brutal nature of the Anglo-Americans and thus serves to impress more strongly than ever upon the Japanese people the necessity of throwing back the enemy whatever the cost.

In this connection, it should be recalled that during the war the Anglo-American leaders asserted that their war aim envisioned the destruction of Nazism and the overthrow of Hitler, and nothing more. Although they insisted on the defeat of Nazi Germany, they did not intend to exterminate the German people," they declared. And much discussion went on in the United States and Britain concerning the postwar treatment of Germany, with some advocating firmness and others generosity.

It is of course true that the Anglo-American war leaders made it plain some time before the defeat of Germany that the Atlantic Charter would not apply to Germany, Churchill himself making such a declaration. But never did they indicate that it was their intention to wipe out the German people. Quite on the contrary, they directed strenuous efforts toward creating the impression that the German people would be treated in a generous manner once the Nazi party had been eliminated. This was a distinct effort on their part to alienate the German people from the Nazi party through propaganda. Once the German armed forces were defeated, however, and the Nazi party dissolved so that there was no need for any pretense of generosity, the Anglo-Americans assumed an attitude which was an outcome of their inherently merciless, brutally cruel nature.

The sufferings of the people in the zones occupied by the Anglo-Americans are reported to defy description. In the midst of such a situation the Anglo-American attitude is that it is no concern of theirs if the Germans, now with no organized ration system, are faced with starvation, and the UNRRA has declared that it is not its function to supply food to the Germans no matter how critical the German food situation becomes.

Anglo-American-occupied Germany has been plunged into a situation today wherein it can expect no outside help whatever; it must meet its needs with its own inadequate supply of stored food. All aspects of the people's daily lives are under the oppressive supervision of the Anglo-American military administration. With their true character now coming to the surface, the Anglo-Americans are unmasking their cold-blooded attitude toward the Germans.

The official Soviet attitude furnishes a strong contrast. Marshal Stalin declared on May 9 that his country was rejoicing over its victory but that it did not intend either to exterminate or to destroy Germany. Marshal Stalin added that "henceforth, the great banner of peoples' freedom and peace among peoples will fly over Europe," thereby making it clear that the vanquished enemy would not be regarded with continued hate. Moreover, one of the Soviet vice-commissars who inspected Berlin in order to improve the food situation there declared that the Soviet moral sense and traditions assured that the peaceful citizens of the vanquished would be treated with a humane attitude. In this connection he cited the example of the 18th century Russian General Skoberoff who said that one should be generous to the defeated army in accordance with the Russian saying "You cannot hit a man when he is down."

Thus the attitudes of the Anglo-Americans and of the Soviets toward the German people in their respective zones of occupation stand in marked contrast. The Soviets are transporting foodstuffs to the zone they occupy and are directing their efforts toward increasing the food supply. According to a London dispatch to a Swedish paper, there is no room for argument that the administration of the Red Army zone of occupation is good. British political circles hold that the Soviets are making a determined effort toward gaining the favor of the German people by contributing to the raising of their social and economic level, the report said, adding that British political circles are feeling not a little anxiety over the effects of this Soviet policy. The Manchester Guardian has also pointed out that in the competition to gain the trust of the German people the United States and Britain have fallen behind the Soviet Union. The treatment of postwar Germany is thus another instance of the lack of unity between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets. The zones of occupation are bounded by closed frontiers, and Anglo-American newspapermen have been strictly prevented from entering the Soviet zone of occupation.

In this manner is the Soviet policy toward Germany being advanced steadily along preconceived lines. The Soviets, although strongly determined to wipe out Nazism, are taking a generous attitude toward the general public and apparently are attempting to promote the formation of a popular front type of government like the Soviet-supported Renner regime in Austria. In contrast, the Anglo-Americans show clearly that their strong spirit of vengeance is causing them to carry out a policy of severe punishment. This attitude, of course, indicates the lack of a unified long range policy. The Slavic attitude of refusing to kick a corpse, of not continuing to hate an enemy people who have thrown down their arms, of not maltreating or tormenting a defeated nation in a vindictive spirit once the avowed war aim—in this case the destruction of Nazism—has been attained, but of sympathizing rather with the critical condition of the vanquished is in marked contrast to the Anglo-American psychology. An Oriental generosity may be seen in the Slavic spirit.

In a statement issued on May 9 on the occasion of the German surrender, President Truman, in a propaganda effort to cause a breach in the solid unity of the Japanese people and armed forces, blandly declared that the unconditional surrender of Japan would not mean the extermination or enslavement of the Japanese people. But in view of the strongly vindictive and cold-bloodedly cruel nature of the Anglo-Americans it was a transparent move. The true character of the Anglo-Americans, who apparently feel a sadistic pleasure in ignoring the sufferings of the German people even after the avowed aim of destroying Nazism has been attained, has been revealed in all its ugliness in the postwar treatment of Germany.

Between the Anglo-Americans' propaganda and their actions there is a difference as far apart as the sky and earth. Viewing the brutal Anglo-American treatment of the conquered Germans, the Japanese people are more determined than ever to fight on until final victory, knowing that there is no other way to ensure the continued existence of the Japanese nation. The Anglo-American treatment of Germany serves to prove again the inherent brutality of the Anglo-Americans and to strengthen the determination and fighting will of the Japanese people.

## A Year Ago Today

June 15, 1944

The enemy conducted air raids over North Chishima but was repulsed by our Air Units and anti-aircraft gunfire.

* * *

Enemy forces attacked Saipan and, after failing in two landing attempts, launched their third attack and fierce fighting raged.

* * *

An enemy task force attacked the Ogasawara Group and air-raided Chichijima and Yiojima. Intercepting the enemy our units stationed there shot down more than 17 enemy planes. Damage on our side was extremely slight.

## TREES AND JAPANESE LIFE

### Rural Areas Vast Stretch of Woodland

By ICHIRO KURATA
(From the Contemporary Japan)

To a person susceptible to the beauty of Nature rural Japan is bound to strike as a vast stretch of charming woodland. For the rustic country-side of Japan abounding with wood-covered hills and dales presents to the view a sylvan panorama which, indeed, has an irresistible natural attraction. When one travels through the villages of Japan one will notice that the mountains and fields are roofed over, as it were, with dense clusters of trees, and that the simple rustic houses of the villagers are enclosed in deep green foliages of cryptomeria and other trees. The Japanese longing to live constantly in association with trees, plants and flowers is due to their unique national trait of admiring Nature in utter abandonment. In a sense, the Japanese people may be regarded as passionate woodlanders and dalesmen. To what extent they are profoundly attached to their chains of woods is revealed in the traditional custom of marking certain forests as the "abodes of deities."

Rambling through northern Japan, particularly through the Hokuriku district, one can observe along the ranges of hills and the unbroken stretch of plains sparsely populated villages ensconced in thick green forests. Consequently, one finds oneself as though in front of a virgin forestland unspoiled by the hands of man. Again, when one passes through these thinly scattered villages in the winter season, mantle of snow, one will probably feel lost or forlorn by looking at the changeless, desolate and dreary scenery. In each season rural Japan manifests a typical beauty which harmonizes with the changing mood of Nature. Perhaps the topographical grace of Japan is most graphically unfolded during autumn and spring when the characteristic woodland beauty emerges on the surface to gladden the hearts of the people and to make them esteem Nature as well.

### Dwellings Are Encircled

In northern Japan those clusters of trees surrounding the outer enclosures of houses are called "yashiki-bayashi" (residential woods). The "yashiki-bayashi" have openings on the southern side to let in the warm sunshine On the other hand, they practically encircle the dwellings which are laid out in a hooked shape or in a straight line. The notable peculiarity is that both the dwellers and their horses live under the same roof. Such a peculiarity has developed owing to the long-standing habit of remaining prepared throughout the year for meeting the rigors of winter. When a family on account of ill-fortune is obliged to sell its farms, lands and forests, it holds on to its residential wood to the last and parts with it only when it becomes absolutely necessary to do so. It is a northern belief that if a family disposes of its residential wood not only will it be shaming the family ancestors, but it will inevitably cause the downfall of the household. This explains why the northern villagers are deeply attached to their "yashiki-bayashi." which constantly remind them of their duty of looking after the welfare of their households, and thus set the minds of their ancestors at rest. Moreover, the "yashiki-bayashi" during winter serve the purpose of protecting the houses from fierce snow storms and during summer they provide the houses with cool and green shades. The branch and sub-branch families of a northern household come to visit the main family from near or far on such occasions as New Year, Bon Festival, village festivals, wedding ceremonies and funerals and invariably admire the residential wood animated by a profound family sentiment.

In Kyushu during the flowering spring season the shrubby forests of "tsubaki" (camellia japonica) with white blossoms present a spectacle very pleasing to the eye. In old times, "tsubaki" was put to a number of important uses by the Kyushu people. For instance, a kind of good cooking oil was obtained from its hard brownish fruits "katashi" and also a kind of hair oil which was generally called camellia oil. In addition, a kind of lighting oil was extracted which was used during festivals connected with village shrines. Even now the custom of extracting camellia lighting oil prevails in many a locality of Kyushu. Each of such localities still preserves a common village mountain called "tomyo-yama" (lighting oil mountain), wherefrom camellia lighting oil is obtained for the use of festival lights. There are still several places in western Japan where the free collection of "katashi" is prohibited. In each of these places the villagers are permitted to gather "katashi" on a fixed day which is called "tsubaki no kuchi-ake," or gathering of camellia day. In other parts of Japan, camellia fruit is known as "kinomi," or fruit of the tree. As this expression is used to differentiate camellia fruit from other fruits, it must be said that camellia and its fruits bear an intimate relation to the daily Japanese life. When the "yashiki-bayashi" tradition of northern Japan and the "tsubaki" tradition of western Japan are seen from a single point of view, it becomes at once obvious that they are very closely bound up with the rural life and living of the people. To speak in another form, these two traditions expose an inseparable relationship between the trees of Japan and the Japanese life.

### Many Sacred Trees

Throughout the country-side there are numerous sacred trees and they are known as "shimboku." The ancient belief is that in remote times kami (deities) descended on these trees and made them sacred. From this belief sprang up the custom of worshipping trees as the "abodes of the deities of woods." During the performance of the numerous ancient village festivals that are extant the villagers offer their obeisance to "shimboku" and, therefore, these trees are of much more significance than the Christmas tree of "Maypole" of Western countries. The sacred trees within the compounds of a village shrine are clearly marked with "shimenawa" (sacred festoons). Then in a rural locality certain trees in the neighboring forests have been left uncut from generation to generation because of the traditional belief that they are the dwelling places of kami. Such trees are to be found in the various provinces of Japan.

In old times there had prevailed in southern Kyushu a curious but interesting custom of ascertaining whether a tree was sacred or not. A wood-cutter, on deciding to cut down a particular tree, would leave his "yoki" (hatchet) leaning against its base. The following day he would return to the tree and if he found the hatchet had not fallen down on the ground, he would take it as a sign that the tree was a common one and could be cut down; on the other hand, if he found the hatchet had fallen down on the ground, he would take it that a deity was residing in it, and so it should be regarded as sacred. This custom is called "yoki-tate," or hatchet leaning. In Yakunoshima it is still practised in felling large trees. At Akuseki-jima, not far from it, the ceremony is completed not on the following day but on the same day. In this locality the hatchet is placed standing by the trunk of a tree whose felling is intended and then the incantation called "Yoshida no yoki" (hatchet of Yoshida) is uttered three times. If the hatchet thereupon falls down the tree is marked as sacred, if not it is cut down. The origin of this custom is not exactly known. However, it is believed to have been thought out and taught by some descendants of the Yoshida family of Kyoto that had occupied a prominent position in Shinto circles of the Middle Ages. The custom is intended to mean that the hatchet is one belonging to the Yoshida family that was used cut down trees during Shinto festivals.

### Abode of Deity

In the mountain villages scattered along the Osumi peninsula in southern Kyushu there had existed in the past another custom of finding out whether a tree was sacred or not. A woodman before cutting down a tree used to ascertain whether its leaves scattered down freely or not; if the leaves scattered down freely, he would not cut it recognizing it as an abode of a deity, if not he would cut it. This custom and the two others mentioned above distinctly point out that the Japanese people from the remote past have been venerating trees, and that they have developed the unique characteristic of living in companionship with trees as part of their daily life. The Japanese people of the old in marking down inviolable trees attached significance also to those which had uncommon shapes and forms. Especially the wood-cutters regarded the extraordinary forms and shapes of trees as palpable signs of their sacredness. For example, they refrained from felling trees branching out in three forks, trees with one branch pointing due east, trees branching out in two forks a little above the ground, trees with main trunks swinging to the south or north and allowing sunshine to pass through, and trees forming loop-windows owing to the junction of branches at some heights. On account of such respect paid to trees, it is but natural that the plant life and the life of the Japanese people should reflect an indivisible relationship.

In plains and in towns the ancient people of Japan construed uncommonly-shaped pines or cherry trees as visible indications of their sacredness. If a pine tree or a cherry tree was seen branching out sideways and not growing upward, thereby resembling the shape of an umbrella, they at once regarded such a tree as the abode of a deity. Furthermore, if a pine had drooping branches, such a phenomenon was believed to signify the coming of the spirit of the heaven to the earth. This belief might have been affected by the ancient idea regarding divine children standing under sacred trees and predicting the coming of important events in the world—an idea which, too, might have influenced the ancient thinking of considering the disappearance of a child after dusk as a sign of its being carried away by a deity for a sacred purpose. At the same time, if a cherry tree was found with branches drooping down almost to the ground, it was immediately deified. In the Shinano plains and in the central districts of Japan one can see a rare variety of cherry trees with branches almost touching the ground in the compounds of various shrines and cemeteries. They have been especially planted in such places as tokens of their sacredness and are not found in the gardens of ordinary dwelling houses. Then there is what is called "tengu kuri" (goblin chestnut tree) in Shinano Prefecture. Because its branches droop to the ground, it has been acknowledged as sacred. It is to be noted that there are forests in the Shinano plains where chestnut trees of this type exist plentifully, and that they have never been touched by the villagers for fear of defiling them. Until a few years ago, "Shu" (pasania) trees, which had branches like drooping willow trees, were regarded as possessed of spirits in a mountain hamlet in Kyushu. In this connection, it will not be out of place to mention that artists of the modern Kanoh school generally depict ghosts under willow branches.

## ROOSEVELT THE DREAMER

### Doubt Expressed Whether Truman Can Fill His Shoes

By YUSUKE TSURUMI
In The Weekly Asahi

I

I wish to say a few words about the late President Roosevelt as I happened to know him. The first time I saw him was when I was introduced to him at the White House in 1936 by the late Mr. Hiroshi Saito, then the Japanese Ambassador at Washington. As we were waiting in the parlor, in came Vice-President Garner, who apparently had tendered his report to his chief on the Philippines where he had just returned from.

With a polite "Please" the President's secretary led us into the President's office. Without getting up from his chair, Roosevelt extended his hand toward us from the other side of the big office desk, for he had a crippled leg. I was immediately introduced to him by Ambassador Saito. Beside Roosevelt there was a man in attendance who proved to be an official from the State Department. If I guessed right, this man was there so that he might be of use if any questions concerning Japanese-American relations should arise during the course of our interview.

The first impression I got from Roosevelt's features, was that he looked much rundown. I was rather surprised to see him in that condition, as it was quite different from the pictures of him that had appeared in newspapers, magazines and movies. I was siezed with misgivings when I learned that he had just returned from Florida where he had spent several weeks on vacation. With his infirmity, he must have been working too hard. This interview stamped on my mind the indelible impression that he would not last very long. That he would live for nine more years, in spite of the pace he kept up was really a big surprise to me.

### Too Busy To Visit Japan

After Roosevelt had exchanged a few words with Ambassador Saito, and he gave me his attention, I simply said that I had nothing in particular on my mind, except that I sought the pleasure of extending my greetings to the President of the United States. This of course I had to say, for I had sensed a little nervousness on the part of the attendant from the State Department, who must have thought that if I sprung questions on some big international subject, it would surely tax his chief's volubility.

After tendering my greetings, I mentioned the names of former President Wilson and the father of the present Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, with whom we were mutually acquainted. And then, as I noticed the atmosphere assuming a friendly tone, I said: "I understand that you are deeply interested in things Japanese. Wouldn't you care to visit Japan once?" As I said this, I noticed that the State Department official was somewhat shocked. This made me feel elated. Roosevelt replied smilingly: "Yes, I'd like to visit Japan once, but it is impossible now because I'm too busy." At this, the man in attendance looked very much relieved.

Now with regard to Roosevelt's contemplated trip to Japan, I think that if he had once made a trip to Japan before he became President, and had observed the actual conditions in Manchoukuo, Chosen and China, it is my belief that the world's history might have been quite different from what it is today.

Then I switched the subject of our conversation to that of books, and asked him about his favorite books. This is a subject I usually broach on these occasions, for to know a man's character nothing is more appropriate than to find out about his favorite books which form one might say, his spiritual index. He pointed to the piles of books on his table and said:

"I have been too busy these days to read books; but even in these busy hours what I skim off as my favorite reading matter is a good detective story. However busy I may be, if I start to read a detective novel, I feel like a new man, forgetting all about my work so much so that my whole mind is focussed on the suspect in the story," with this he burst into laughter. I thought that this was an interesting side to his character. Incidentally, when I mentioned this later to an American who was very close to Roosevelt, he said: "Yes, the President likes to read detective stories. Whenever he takes a cruising trip to the south in his yacht Potomac, for recuperation, he takes with him a batch of the newest detective stories borrowed from the library. These he reads on the deck, and finds it great fun to chat with fellow passengers and guess who the criminal might be in the story."

Later on, when I met Roosevelt's friend Polk, a New York lawyer, who was Undersecretary of State during the Wilson Administration and who had a good chance to become acquainted with Roosevelt, then Undersecretary of the Navy, he spoke to me about Roosevelt in the summer after the latter had become President thus:

"Though Roosevelt's traits are little known to the public, he has a daring, stout heart. You watch what he will do. He will come out with bold schemes which he will try to put across. In that sense he is not a worrying type. He cares little about reading. What he likes most are athletics and to meet guests. He had to give up sports when he lost the use of his legs, so he tries to seek consolation principally in chatting with guests. Perhaps no one can beat him when it comes to mixing with visitors. When I cautioned him against meeting so many guests all day long, as it might not be good for his health, he stiffened and said: 'You are very healthy. Hence you can play golf, ride a horse, and go in for other sports. But my interest in those things has gone since I lost the use of one of my legs, and the only thing that remains for me is to meet guests to while away my leisure time.' Upon hearing this I realized that he was right, and withdrew my advice."

We can surmise from what Polk said concerning Roosevelt's personality, that it was unlike the "thinker type" of Wilson nor like that of Hoover which was strictly of a business nature. His personality was like his cousin Theodore Roosevelt's, whose personality was that of a lively individual. In short, we can see his nature through his aptitude for outdoor sports, entertaining guests, and reading detective stories.

### His Youth Unfolded

Now let us dwell briefly on his life story. Roosevelt was 63 years old when he died. The fact that he was born the eldest son in the aristocratic Roosevelt demesne in New York made him immune from the pinch of insufficient money throughout his life. While still a boy, he was taken by his parents on a trip to Europe, so that he was brought up as a sort of international man. During his school days he was a well known athlete. After his graduation from university he opened a law office in New York and, while practising law, he married his present wife. She was a niece of the famous Theodore Roosevelt, and was brought up as if she were her uncle's own daughter. When Franklin married her the President himself went from Washington to New York to attend the wedding an event which the public, in those days, thought quite unusual. After practising law for a couple of years, the young lawyer was elected a Senator for New York. When he was 31 years old he was appointed Undersecretary of the Navy under Wilson. With this appointment, he virtually attained his life's ambition to become a Navy man, a career for which he had longed since his boyhood. In some ways he became more popular than the Navy Secretary Daniels himself, so much so that he overstepped his chief, and when he hit on some bold strokes, as he did sometimes, it caused quite a commotion in the Navy circles.

Though he was regarded as a prospective President even in his college days, the belief was all the more strengthened when he was appointed to his new job. It was noticeable when he ran as Vice-Presidential candidate under Cox on the Democratic ticket. He was 38 years old at the time of that election. Though Roosevelt was beaten at that time, the American public did not regard it as his defeat but as Cox's, owing to the unpopularity of the Wilsonian policy which had proved the source of wrangles among Democrats since the close of World War I.

### Sickness Improves Him

Despite Roosevelt's rapid rise in the political firmament of America, it was the infantile paralysis, which seized him suddenly at the age of 40 that crushed his ambitions. He was forced to retire from politics to take care of himself because of his malady, for a number of years. This was the first misfortune that befell him in his otherwise care-free life. However, as the aforementioned Polk related; when the pampered Roosevelt was thus thrown down from the pinnacle of his career it had the effect of "changing his personality completely. He had the opportunity to train himself spiritually on his sick-bed." Polk meant to say that when Roosevelt recovered from his infirmity and returned to politics, running for Governor of New York, he was no longer the "spoiled boy" of the old days.

It was in 1928 that Roosevelt was elected Governor of New York, the Empire State, at the age of 46. Again in 1930 he was elected to the same office, thus winning two terms. While serving in that capacity the possibility of attaining the Presidential candidacy was strengthened considerably, if not virtually assured. Roosevelt's four-year governorship saw an unprecedented depression hitting America while Hoover was President. Hoover made a big mistake, as he could not see the true trends of the times. He thought that he could overcome the panic by continuing the old capitalist policy. The longer he did this the worse the situation became. As a result the whole of America was flooded with raging, adverse criticisms against his policy. All this time Roosevelt watched developments, smiling to himself at the thought that his time had arrived. What Roosevelt thought necessary to cope with the situation was a 180 degree volte-face of the American economic structure. This was a deployment to new economic control. It was his New Deal.

### New Deal Introduced

Then came the Presidential election of 1932 at which Roosevelt beat Hoover by a big margin. However, in April, 1933 soon after Roosevelt's inauguration, a financial panic hit the whole land, resulting in runs on nearly all banks, many of which had to close their doors. It was a big panic which threatened all the American banks with bankruptcy. In the midst of this commotion, Roosevelt said serenely to those who were close to him, "From this I may become the best President or the last President."

(To Be Concluded)

## THE CHINESE LANGUAGE

### Development Occurred by Complicated Process

The development of the Chinese family of languages during the historical period may be summarized as follows. Some three thousand years ago, at the beginning of definite history, the Chinese languages constituted the most easterly, or coastal division of the great Sino-Tibetan language family. These Sino-Tibetan languages, monosyllabic and tonal, had their original center far to the west, in the mountainous interior of China, whence various branches were spreading westward on the Tibetan plateau and southward into Indo-China, as well as eastward toward the coast.

The Chinese languages, towards the coast and in the river valleys running inland from the coast, had already acquired the characteristics of a distinct group, distinct even from the Miao and other related languages in the immediate hinterland. From the Yellow River valley to the southeastern coast, perhaps as far as Fukien and even Kwangtung, Chinese languages were spoken, though there were certainly non-Chinese elements and languages along the coast as well.

### Far in Advance

The most northerly of these Chinese tongues was the language of the Shang Dynasty and civilization, far in advance of any other culture in this part of the world, in the Yellow River delta. The Chou conquerors from Shensi, made up principally of Tibetan and Turkish tribes, after their conquest of the Yellow River valley and the old civilized center appear to have adopted the language of their eastern subjects. Certainly they adopted the Shang writing, evidently having none of their own. Chinese, the language both of the most civilized group and of the all-important peasantry, became the language of the Empire, and spread both through imperial expansion and through the migrations of the peasantry southward and westward into cultivable areas in the interior.

When the great agrarian rebellions and tribal invasions of the third and fourth centuries A.D. drove the Chinese ruling classes and their civilization out of North China, Chinese had long since become the common language throughout that area, and was adopted with some modification by the tribal invaders themselves. To the south, the migrations from the north had their influence upon the various Chinese groups along the southeastern coast, where, however, there was comparatively little internal migration, and local differences of speech were already crystallizing into distinct languages and dialects. Some of these languages may have been influenced at an early date, indeed, by non-Chinese coastal peoples, but such peoples disappeared from these areas early in history. The southeastern coastal dialects, supplemented by the migrations from North China, retained the Chinese language forms in much greater purity than was the case north of the Yangtze, and in much greater diversity.

Though these "purer" forms of Chinese were therefore grouped along the southeastrn coast and its immediate hinterland, more modified forms of the same language family were predominant in North China. Through conquest and invasion, migrations and settlement, the latter spread into Central and Western China as well. There were still Miao and other tribes in Hunan and Kwangsi, Lolos and others in Szechwan (not to speak of the wholly "barbarian" country further to the south and southwest in what is now Kweichow and Yunnan), but the Chinese influx has gradually pushing them out. Not all were pushed out, of course. Many were simply conquered, and in time acquired the language of their conquerors and of the new Chinese immigrants. Racial studies of these areas leave little doubt that a large proportion of the present-day Chinese of Central and Western China are the descendants of non-Chinese natives of those areas, who adapted themselves to the ways and adopted the language of their conquerors. But many migrated, not only to the present Kweichow and Yunnan, but southward into Indo-China, Thailand and Burma.

### Process Continues

For the better part of two thousand years the "Chinafication" of the central, western and southwestern territories continued. It was only under the Manchu Dynasty that there was any real conquest and any important and permanent Chinese immigration into such provinces as Kweichow. Even today, indeed, the Chinese are still outnumbered by the non-Chinese aborigines of Kweichow and Yunnan, and of many parts of Kwangsi, as well as Western Szechwan. But the process has continued, though with many intermissions.

As a result of these vast and long-continued invasions and migrations from the North and East there has developed a remarkably uniform speed throughout the whole of this originally non-Chinese area, from Hupeh to Szechwan, to Kwangsi, and to Yunan. And this southwestern Mandarin differs from northern Mandarin only as one dialect may differ from another. An illiterate Chinese native from Yunan can understand and be understood by an illiterate native of Harbin, with only minor difficulties. But to either of these natives the vernacular of Soochow is an alien and incomprehensible language. Soochowese is similarly incomprehensible to a native of Nanking, in the same southern part of Kiangsu Province. Further south along the coast the situation is similar. An uneducated Foochow native has as much chance of understanding an Amoy native as an uneducated Englishman has of understanding a similarly uneducated German.

### The Official Language

Finally, the political nature of Mandarin must be noted. Mandarin is simply, kuan hua, the official language. Under the Empire, and to a considerable extent since, it was the language of officialdom and administration. The road to power and privilege lay through this language, and it was to the interest of the subject natives, Chinese or non-Chinese, to take any available opportunity to acquire it. Just how "Chinese" it was, was of little practical consequence. During most of the last two thousand years foreign invaders have ruled over North China, through rulers who sometimes were quite unfamiliar with the Chinese language. And the official language approximated the Chinese of the capital, so often in foreign hands. Only the southeastern provinces, with their ancient Chinese languages and traditions, showed real resistance—active or passive—to the official language imposed by non-Chinese rulers from North China.

We may remark, also the manner in which the process of development and decay has been assisted by the nature of the Chinese writing, in which such phonetic elements as exist are of minor importance, and indicate associations rather than actual sounds. The lack of a phonetic rendering of Chinese interfered seriously with the permanent establishment and fixation of pronunciations, excepting for the kuan hua of each Dynasty. But the latest kuan hua, re-established as the kuo yu, is spoken and understood by close to four hundred million persons—far more than any other language in the world. The Chinese-speakers as a whole, including the various southeastern and other non-Mandarin ("unofficial") languages and dialects, total over five hundred million, about one-fourth the population of the entire world.

### Too Good

The vacuum cleaner man, having finished his demonstration turned with a beaming smile and showed the housewife the amount of debris which had been extracted.

"Oh, my goodness, isn't that awful," said the woman. "I'll have to get rid of that carpet and put down linoleum."

### Said a Mouthful

Mistress: "Fifi, when you wait at table tonight for my guests, please don't spill anything."

Maid: "Don't worry, ma'am. I'll keep my mouth shut."

### Hair Cut

Mike: "Where do you get your hair cut?"

Ike: "On my head."